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[SIXPENCE.]

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PRESENT ASPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

There are epochs in the history of nations, when the popular mind, awaking from the torpor of some long period of repose, is stirred and agitated to its inmost depths, as if by some unseen moving power, when men's spirits are unquiet and perturbed, brooding over the evils and defects of the present, and pressing eagerly forward, with the active energy which hope and confidence inspire, to some brighter and more perfect state, which they persuade themselves is to be found in the future. Mind, like the ocean, has its periods of calm and tempest, and, at times such as we have supposed, in the excitement which reigns around us, in the majestic exhibition of faith, of hope, of virtue, and of power, which the necessities of the season call forth, we seem to perceive, amidst clouds and darkness, the hand of Omnipotence, like the spirit of God, moving on the face of the dull and sluggish waters of chaos.

At one of these periods we have now arrived. That profound quietude which succeeded to the whirlwind turbulence of the Reform movement is now being dispelled, and the people of the British islands are entering on a new career, where the public energies will find employment in the pursuit of fresh objects, and be developed in yet untried fields of action. From end to end the empire is in commotion, the giant frame heaving with the throes of passion long pent up, and now struggling to escape from its bonds. The aspect of affairs is not free from shades of doubt and danger; for the will that rules the destinies of man seems to have decreed that ever, in the flux and reflux of human affairs, elements of baneful and profitable use should mingle, and the powers of light hold perpetual conflict with those of darkness. While the rage of hostile factions shakes the state, and great commercial questions are agitated, which would of themselves, by the importance and extent of the considerations they involve, seem to supply matter sufficient to absorb the attention of the politician—while the smothered flame of Chartism yet glows with hardly diminished intensity in the lower regions of society, and may at any moment burst forth to spread ruin and desolation around, like those subterranean fires which some philosophers suppose to lie concealed in the central recesses of the earth, gathering their destructive forces against some day of dread, to be let loose when the Supreme fiat shall have decreed the consummation of all things—as if this were not enough, religious dissensions intervene to add other and abundant materials of strife, and national hostility menaces, in another quarter, the unity of the empire with disruption.

Some years back, all the other influences which sway the thoughts and mould the temper of men gave way to those of politics; for the social edifice, by long use, had grown so crazy that the general attention was engrossed by the repairs which had become indispensable, and the councils of statesmen were fully occupied in devising remedies for those evils which a long course of forgetfulness and neglect had suffered to grow to such a height as almost to threaten it with subversion. Interests even more weighty, before whose awful magnitude sublunary affairs and earthly contests shrink into insignificance, were, for the moment, overlooked. But another and a mightier agent seems now to be advancing on the stage, one whose overmastering force, like the rod of Aaron, swallows up every other rival, and assimilates all passions, feelings, and desires to its own substance. The church and the sanctuary have not been free from the disturbance which now permeates the whole frame of society; discord has invaded the home of peace itself, and made its harsh and jarring sounds heard even amidst the services of the temple, whose ministers are the messengers of benignity, and whose awful silence, typical of supernal rest and harmony, seems to command the unquiet emotions of the breast to repose. New sects, or new denominations, have arisen in the Christian world, to divide its affections, and solicit its support. Non-intrusion in the sister-kingdom has already produced a schism which has drawn away a third part of the Church of Scotland from the establishment on a question of church government, of no overwhelming importance in itself, but which the injudicious treatment of men in authority, combined with the rival passions and interests set in motion by a prolonged contest, and the divisions and distractions to which these have given birth, has been

swollen beyond its due proportion of magnitude. Attempts have been made to treat this theme with levity and ridicule, and represent the men who have lately taken the decided and serious step of seceding, at least for the present, from the church, as actuated solely by motives of personal hostility and disappointed ambition, which have pushed them on to enmity with their brethren, and collision with the constituted authorities of the state. This is a view which long acquaintance with the ecclesiastical state of Scotland and with the character of its people does not permit us to take. We are well aware of the deep-seated causes which have led to the unhappy dissensions of which we are speaking, and if we now allude to them it is for the purpose of opening the door of reconciliation, and pointing the way to an amicable settlement of the questions at issue. For this end it is indispensable that Parliament should without further delay interfere, unless the breach is to continue irremediable, and, by a measure of legislation which shall satisfy the leaders of the church, conciliate the just claims of the people and the clergy, with the rights of patrons and the authority of the law. Had this been done in time we cannot think that the matter would have grown to such a head, or that we should have had to deplore the occurrences we have lately witnessed.

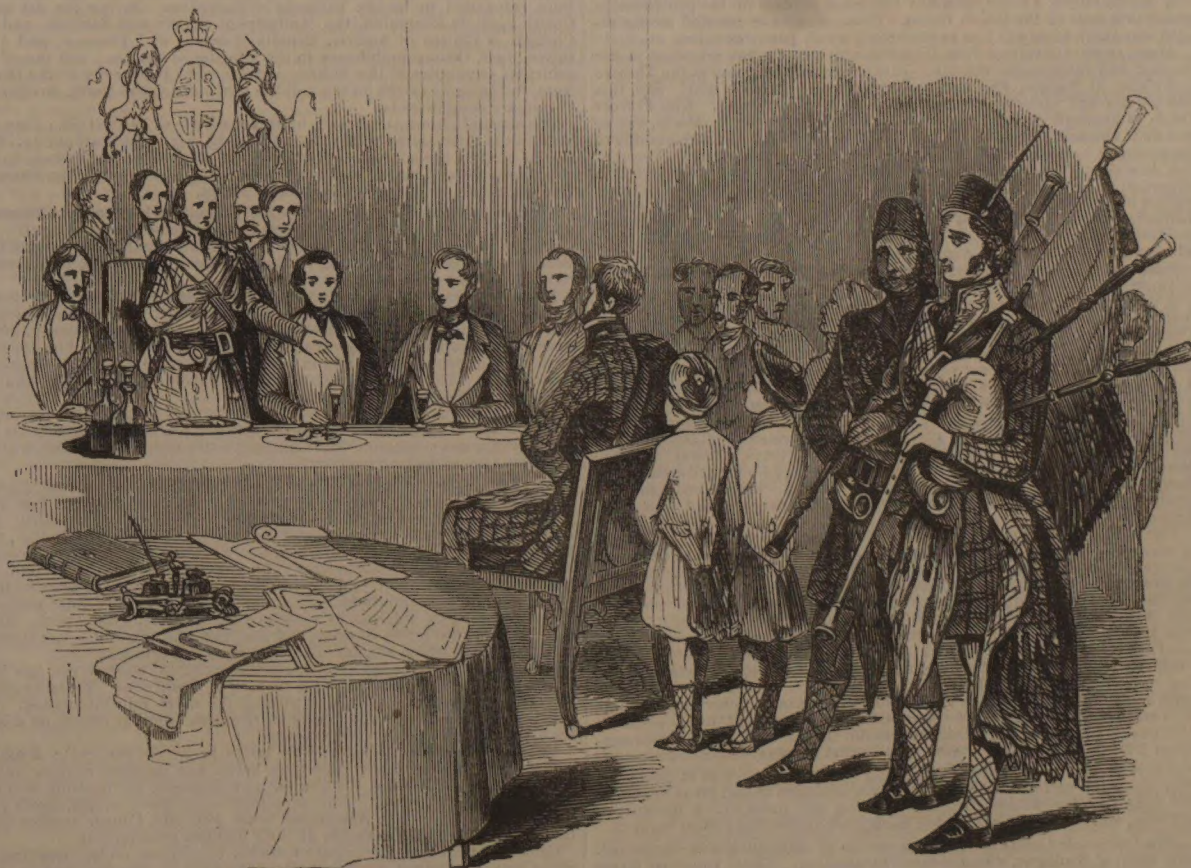
Another schism, which if it should take place will have consequences far more fatal and enduring, seems almost to be threatened by the aspect of religious parties in England. That there is much of good in the movement of the Anglo-Catholics, or Puseyites, as they are variously styled by friend or foe, we have never doubted. They have reanimated the slumbering energies of the church, and called into action a mass of vigour and energy, directed to the highest aims of religious instruction, which but for them would have been wasted in lethargy. They have thrown new life and significance into formularies and ceremonies which were growing obsolete and meaningless, given spurs to zeal, and quickened the springs of devotion into new activity. Yet they have not always added to their zeal, temperance; nor to their faith,

charity. Some of their prominent leaders have used language which has alarmed the best feelings and recollections of the country, and shown intentions which if fulfilled would more than neutralize by their bad effects all the good they have achieved. This is a case in which legislation would be useless and mischievous, and of which we fervently trust that the complications may never ripen to such an extent as to demand its employment.

The question of repeal, which forms the other prominent topic of the day, is pregnant with nearer and more terrible dangers. We should only deceive ourselves if we attributed them to the influence of any individual. Does Ireland gather her multitudes together by hundreds of thousands, on her green hill-sides and in her fertile valleys, merely to swell the triumphal procession of one among her children? Is it to pander to his ambition, or to gratify his malignity, that half a million of men join their voices in the chorus of repeal? No. The shout with which the rock of Cashel and the streets of Cork rung at the presence of the Liberator were the echoes of the voice of ages—the expression of those griefs with which she has so long stunned the ears of England, the cries of her suffering and starving people. Let Englishmen learn, with the generous candour and spirit of fairness which belongs to their national character, to look on the problems which the state of Ireland presents, unbiassed by the jealous and angry spirit of party; then, but not till then, will the cry for repeal die away, and be buried in that grave to which the animosities that yet separate them in feeling and heart from Irishmen will one day, we hope, be consigned.

It rests with the men whom the people of Great Britain have called to the helm of affairs to prove that they are equal to the crisis, which, on a review of all the circumstances of our social condition, would seem to be approaching—that they comprehend all the exigencies of our position—that they are not unfitted for the task of ruling a mighty state, and of giving a sound and wholesome direction to the vast current of opinion which determines the course of our affairs—to show that they are capable of evolving the seeds of good from the midst of evil, and of averting the day of national decline—

That day, when thou, imperial Troy! must bend,
And see thy warriors fall, thy glories end.



DINNER OF THE CALEDONIAN SCHOOL.—See page 384.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, May 30th.—From information which I have received, and on which you may rely, it appears that, within the last week, several of our principal republicans have left France for Ireland, the greater part with false passports, in order to kindle the flame of revolt, and instruct the Irish in the formation of barricades. I do not give you this news on slight grounds, I am certain of the fact; and I will be now for the English Government to be on its guard and take the necessary measures. No one but those who reside in France can form any idea of the pains that are taken by certain persons of high rank and many journals—*quasi*-Ministerial and decidedly Conservative—to inflame the minds of the people against England. Now that "the right of search question" has been exhausted, we are accused of all the troubles in Spain. Mr. Aston, the British ambassador at the court of Madrid, is openly declared to have influenced Espartero in the late change in the Ministry; in short, everything that intriguing ingenuity can invent is set forth against England. And why? It might naturally be supposed that France was anxious for a close alliance with England. This is true to a certain extent; but then only for self protection, as being a powerful ally in the event of a war. There is at the same time a party who prefer a Russian to an English alliance. The real cause for the hatred to England is jealousy: the French are jealous of our commerce; they are jealous that, whilst they are discussing and intriguing about railways, in England they are not only laid down but prosper; in short, they wish that, on all great questions, France should take the initiative, and England follow her impulsions! The mass of the people are not against England, but they are kept in such a state of agitation that they know not what to think or what to do. To seduce the manufacturers, whose export trade is completely lost, they have spread the report that overtures have been made to Louis Philippe by the Emperor of China, offering to admit the French flag and French goods on the same terms as those enjoyed by England, and that an imposing naval force, under the command of a new admiral, was about to sail for China. I am sadly afraid that, unless some decisive measures be taken, serious events may be expected, and that ere long, I have the greatest confidence in the loyalty of Louis Philippe, and his great desire to preserve the peace of Europe. M. Guizot, who is a sound diplomatist, and decidedly the first statesman in France, is actuated by the best intentions; but unfortunately there is a secret under-current, thwarting him in every way, and marring him at every step. You every now and then hear of disasters in Algiers, and then pompous bulletins of victories, submissions of the natives, &c. &c. Facts are stronger than words; and the late debate in the Chamber of Deputies has convinced many a Frenchman of the great impolicy of attempting to colonize Algiers, and that the only means of obtaining a permanent footing in that part of Africa was to fortify and keep the port of Algiers only. It was shown on that occasion that several tribes had, after offering their adherence to the French Government, and had returned to Abdel Kader, gone back to the French, and again returned to their native chief; it was shown that the great part of the boasted submissions were the result of fear from the particular position of the French army, and that the instant the natives could liberate themselves they would do so. I often said, and I repeat from conviction, the French will never be able to colonize Algeria! From official documents it will be seen that, from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 1st of January, 1842, 88,383 soldiers had entered the hospitals, of whom 7802 died, making 10½ per cent of the whole army. It is now said that a great improvement has taken place; this I believe to be very doubtful.

Paris is becoming very dull, whilst the environs, from the numerous *châteaux* being inhabited, are very gay. We have horse-racing in all directions: the one which appears to promise the best sport is the Versailles, on the 4th and 11th of next month. The courses to be run for are:—1st day: the Versailles prize of 1200 francs; a sweepstake, 400 francs entry; a sweepstake, 1000 francs entry; a sweepstake, 500 francs entry; a handicap for 300 francs; the Minister of Commerce's prize of 2000 francs; and the prize given by the Count de Paris of 1000 francs. 2nd day: Prize given by the Society of Encouragement of 3000 francs; the grand Versailles prize of 2400 francs; the prize given by the Conseil Général of 1000 francs; a sweepstake, 1000 francs entry; and a hedge-race for 1200 francs.

To your military readers the following information will be interesting:—The Minister of War has given orders for the formation of a camp in the neighbourhood of Rennes. The camp will be situated in the "Landes" of Thélain, near to Phélan, and be called the camp of Thélain. It will be composed of 42,000 Infantry and Artillery, and 1500 Cavalry. The manoeuvres will be executed on the plains of Coëquand, and will take place from the 1st to the 15th of July; the grand manoeuvres will not be before the first fortnight in August. Tents will be erected for the men, and temporary stables for the cavalry. Several Prussian and Russian officers of distinction have already notified their intention of being present.

The new postage regulations between England and France will come into force on the 1st of June. Pamphlets not weighing more than 16oz. may be sent free of postage.

There has just been discovered in the Royal Library the original text of the declaration of the clergy of France agreed to in the General Convocation of 1662. This declaration is the chart of the Gallican Church, and signed by all the bishops, and was drawn up by Bossuet. A copy of it was sent to Rome, and burnt by order of the Pope.

The returns of the Rouen Railway are not so considerable as was expected, owing to it is generally supposed, to the high charges. From the 19th to the 25th of May the returns were 83,857 francs (about £3354) for 11,899 passengers, and from the 16th to the 22nd of May 78,969 francs for 11,407 passengers. The Orleans Railway is making more money than the Rouen.

It would appear as if the heads of the musical world had given a rendezvous in Paris: Rossini, Spontini, and Ricci are already here; Meyerbeer and Donizetti are expected next month. Thus we shall have at the same time Rossini, Merceber, Spontini, Ricci, Auber, Donizetti, Halevy, and Adam. It is said that Maestro F. Ricci intends bringing out his opera, "Corrado d'Altamura," at the Parisian Italian Theatre. Auber is now about 58 years of age; he is director of the Conservatory, Maestro de Capello to the King, and decorated with the Legion of Honour. In 1820 Auber was so poor that he had not the means of purchasing a piano; now, after 23 years of brilliant success, and deservedly so, he is the proprietor of four magnificent hotels in the Rue St. George, and has an income of £2500 per year derived from money in the funds.

The *habitués* of the Italian Opera are delighted at the re-engagement of Lablache. Amongst other eminent artists promised by the director are Mesdames Persiani and Brambilla, and Messrs. Fornasari, Ronconi, and Mario.

The sorrowful looks of those accustomed to visit the Opera Comique have brightened up within the last few days. From some cause at present unknown, the first tenor, the inimitable, graceful, and melodious Roger, threatened to leave the theatre; the director very wisely made concessions, and Roger, the delight of the public, remains with us. By his new engagement he is to receive 36,000fr., £1500 per annum, and two months' leave of absence.

A M. Gaudinot, a tenor, who has had much success in the provinces, is about to appear at the Grand Opera. Those who have assisted at the repetitions speak highly of him as possessing a very powerful voice.

About two years since a Miss Dabedille created a great sensation in our musical and fashionable saloons. This lady is now engaged at the Theatre San Carlo, at Naples, and may be considered a brilliant star. She, to a fine person and melodious tone, adds a fine mezzo soprano. Miss Prevost Colon is engaged at Geneva, at the new French Theatre. Maria, one of our most charming dancers, is gone on leave of absence for two months to Hamburg.

A new opera by Donizetti, the libretto by Scribe, and called "Don Sebastian de Portugal," is in repetition. Adam intends shortly bringing out his opera, "Richard en Palestine." There is some talk that a son of Lablache will be engaged at the Opera; he has had several satisfactory interviews with the director. Balfe has sold the copyright of "The Well of Love" for 12,000fr. (about £480).

Mercadante's opera, "Le Giuramento," was a complete failure at Prague. Tamburini is giving concerts at Nancy.

A work has lately appeared bearing the following title: "General Caldoquo, Chronological Order of the Works composed by M. Marie Louis, Charles Zeobbi Salvador Cherubini, born in Florence on the 14th of September 1760." Then follows the following in a short note. "I began to learn music at the age of six years, and composition at nine years, the first I studied under my father Barthélemy Cherubini; my first two masters of the second were Barthélemy Felice, and his son Alexander Felice. About 1777 or 1778 I obtained a pension from the Grand Duke Leopold in order to enable me to continue my studies under the celebrated Joseph Sarti, with whom I remained between three and four years. It was from the counsels and lessons of this truly great master that I obtained a thorough knowledge of *contre-point* and dramatic music. Whilst with him he made me compose all the secondary airs and secondary parts of the operas he was writing."

One of our *maisons de santé* has been the scene of a most tragical event. A young and beautiful girl, only seventeen years of age, was confined as an incurable lunatic, and had constantly on a strait-jacket. One night, when all the keepers had gone to bed, she with more than human force got rid of her jacket, and, having broken up an armchair, seized on one of the bars, and destroyed the door of her cell. She then climbed over a wall twelve feet high, and got to the cells occupied by idiot women. Having broken open one of these cells, she beat a poor creature with the bar of the chair until she killed her. She then went to a second cell, but the idiot, possessing much strength, offered an effective resistance. Fortunately the noise awoke the guardians, and the lunatic was brought back to her confinement. It is most singular that one of the guardians having said in her presence that one of the idiots was dead, the lunatic cried out, "No, no! you mistake; I killed two!" It may truly be said that there is reason in madness.

A very ingenious method for smuggling has been discovered at Boulogne. The smugglers had made a certain number of leaden boxes, made to resemble tin snuffers. The fishermen threw them on the shore with a quantity of seaweed, and boys employed by the smugglers afterwards picked them up.

The *Journal de Calais* states that a system of smuggling was discovered, this week, at Boulogne, which is worth mentioning. Tullies and other goods were inclosed in leaden cases, made water-tight, formed to imitate pieces of

rock, and covered with sea-weed, to better carry on the deceit. These cases were thrown out by the vessels bringing them along the coast on the shingle, so that they might be picked up at any time by carts employed in gathering stones for building or other purposes. It is said that this system has been going on for a length of time. The same paper states that at Calais a plan had been practised for some time of introducing tulle in barrels of beer formed with a double bottom. The trick was discovered this week by one of the custom officers taking it into his head to sound the barrel.

The plundering of private houses by thieves is increasing to a frightful extent. Five houses were completely stripped in the night of Saturday to Sunday on the Commune of Charente. Many of the streets of Paris are dangerous even during the day.

One of our provincial journals hits Marshal Soult rather hard. It says—"that in the village Saint Amand la Bostide, having a population of only 600 inhabitants, there is a garrison of 600 cavalry! It will not appear strange when it is known that all the territory surrounding Saint Amand la Bostide belongs to Marshal Soult, and that the ground requires manure difficult to be got in that part of France."

The total amount of subscriptions for Guadaloupe, up to the 23rd of May, amounted to 2,390,600 francs.

The Paris papers copy regularly from the English and Irish journals their reports of the repeal movements, and give with great unction the speeches of Mr. O'Connell and the other leaders. The progress of the Irish agitation is viewed with favour in France, and the articles of all the journals upon it are unfavourable to the British Government.

SPAIN.—The *Official Gazette* of the 21st ult. contains two important documents. By one of them, the Minister of Finance, Mendizabal, orders that the extraordinary contribution of 3,000,000 reals, raised at Barcelona in consequence of the late insurrection, shall be restored to that city. The other document is a circular letter of the Minister of the Interior, containing the promise of a general amnesty. These two measures were the principal features of the late short-lived cabinet's programme.

No further disturbance had occurred on the 21st ult., public attention having been absorbed by the favourite announcement of a bull-fight.

The Cortes were to meet again on the 27th ult., and M. Mendizabal was said to be more confident of a majority than the rest of his colleagues. Whilst they were striving to conciliate the public mind, their predecessors were endeavouring to inflame it.

The *Corresponsal* has the following paragraph:—"It is said that yesterday the Regent seemed determined on resigning his station and quitting the capital with his escort. Certain diplomatists and General Seoane have dissuaded him from this design."

The chief political characters appear to be all intent upon the advancement of their individual interests. Every one has some factions or mercenary end to serve, and where the authority of the Regent stands at all in the way of the accomplishment of the object aimed at, he is assailed in a manner that betokens a fast-approaching renewal of the scenes of violence witnessed during the war of succession. Some excesses had already been committed, nor is it to be denied by the best friends of Spain that everything, according to the last advices from the capital, wore a most menacing aspect.

Letters and journals from Madrid of the 23rd ult. have arrived, but all that is of interest in them has been anticipated. The Barcelona journalists are unmeasured in the expression of their rancour at the downfall of the Lopez administration, and continue to pour forth the most inflammatory addresses to their readers.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg papers, received on Sunday, announce that the British ambassador, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, gave a grand diplomatic dinner on the 18th of March, at which all the distinguished diplomatists were present. M. Casimir Perier, late chargé d'affaires there of France, had received his appointment of minister to the Court of Hanover.

Continental papers and private letters have come to hand by the Hamburg and Rotterdam steamers. They contain but little of general interest.

PRUSSIA.—The first debate in the Diet of the Prussian Rhenish provinces, opened at Düsseldorf on the 14th ult., was on the subject of giving complete and verbal publicity to the transactions of the Diet. The result was a petition to his Majesty, for the purpose of appointing an official stenographer, whose reports should be published, and a resolution strictly to comply with the former regulations of publishing the debates of the Diet until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover had recovered from his indisposition, and it was positively asserted that he would leave his capital on the 27th for London, in consequence of an invitation he had received to officiate as sponsor at the approaching christening of the infant English princess.

TURKEY.—From Servia and the Turkish frontiers our accounts reach to the 14th ult. All was quiet there. The accounts which have appeared in several of our contemporaries about the disturbances and bloodshed in Hungary, on account of the elections to the Diet, are exaggerated. Disturbances and brawls certainly took place, and plenty of them; but they seem entirely to be ascribed to last year's abundant crop of Hungarian *sweet vines*, and not to any serious political dissension.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th ult. attributes the fall of Sarim Effendi, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, to Raouf Pacha, the Grand Vizier, who evidently desires to change the policy of the Porte. The fall of Sarim is regarded as a blow to England, as his policy was closely identified with that of Sir Stratford Canning. The *Swabian Mercury* announces a reduction of the period of service of the Russian army, and other improvements in its condition.

The *Debate* of the 30th, promises a speedy and concerted outbreak in the towns of Catalonia and Aragon. The last accounts from these provinces, however, are, that all was prepared for the would-be movement, but that it had not commenced. The chiefs hesitated, and perhaps Mendizabal's measures may prolong their hesitation.

The Barcelona municipality is disposed to follow the movement, but will not commence. General Cortez has placed patrols at the disposal of the first Alcalde. A crowd awaited in the Rambla the arrival of the mail from Madrid and Saragossa. The first Alcalde, after reading his letters, said to the people—"Know this: Prim and other patriots are in Catalonia, organizing 40,000 men for the defence of the country's rights. There must be no stir in Barcelona, but terms kept with the soldiers. Those who wish to take arms must go out of the town. No movement in the interior of the town has succeeded, save that which I directed in 1840. Those who accuse me of being Esparterist calumniate me. I will prove that I am no longer such." Groups of workmen were then formed, and the Alcalde announced that Prim would soon be near Barcelona.

THE LEVANT.—By the Levant mail we have received Malta journals to the 9th and Constantinople journals to the 7th ult. There is nothing to notice from Malta, and the Constantinople news is without interest.

The fête of the King of the French was celebrated at Constantinople with much ceremony. On the 30th of April Baron de Bourqueney gave a grand dinner to the French merchants, and on the following day, the French sloop of war Grenadier was dressed out, and fired the usual salutes, which were responded to by the batteries of Topkhane. During the day Sir S. Canning, M. de Boutenief, the Ministers of Greece and Sardinia, and the Chargés d'Affaires of Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Tuscany, and their suites, paid their compliments to the Minister of France; and one of the principal secretaries of the Sultan, and the chief interpreter of the Divan, went, in the name of the Sultan and the Ministers of the Porte, to offer the customary compliments.

The accounts from Alexandria, by this mail, are of the 6th ult.; they add little to the information which we had already received from that city. They merely confirm the account of the protection afforded by the Viceroy to two companies formed for the purpose of rendering more certain the transit of European merchandise to India through Egypt.

THE BRAZILS.—The Malabar, from Rio Janeiro, which reached Plymouth on Friday, the 26th ult., brought papers and letters of the 1st of April.

A letter received at Rio de Janeiro, from Baron Caxias, dated the 27th of February, states his confident hope that the combined attack he was about to make on the rebels would be successful.

Monte Video letters, to the 25th of March, state that Oribe was before it, and was making every preparation to bombard it. It was blockaded by sea. Oribe's inaction had proceeded from a want of heavy artillery, which, however, had arrived on the 23rd, but had not been planted on the 24th. Rivera, with 5000 men, was still in his rear, and commanding the surrounding country. The term of Rivera's presidency had expired, and the President of the Senate was acting *pro tem*.

The Prince of Joinville had arrived on the 27th of March, and was received with all due honours by the Emperor, who had placed the palace at his disposal, which was accepted. The Company's steamboat Emperor, with the February packet, had arrived out.

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the royal mail-steamers Hibernia, Captain Judkins, at Liverpool, on Sunday morning, we have received New York papers to the 15th, Boston 16th, and Halifax to the 18th, all inclusive. She sailed from Boston on the 16th and Halifax on the 18th, at five P.M., thus making the trip in nine days fourteen hours, one of the quickest on record. The Hibernia had 60 passengers. The South American packet-ship had arrived on the previous day, with dates some days older. The news by these arrivals is not very important. American securities did not quite maintain the advance which we had to announce by the latest intelligence. Flour and wheat are rather in demand, but beef and pork are dull. The stock of cotton is small, which enables holders to assume a firm attitude.

A clerk belonging to the Treasury department, in Washington, has been arrested on a charge of stealing a number of "cancelled" Treasury notes, expunging the cancel marks, and passing the notes into circulation. The amount of the fraud is not clearly ascertained. Similar frauds, on a large scale, have taken place at New Orleans.

Mr. James Fenimore Cooper, who seems to be no particular favourite with his compatriots of the American press, has brought another action against Colonel Weide, of the *Courier and Enquirer*, for libelling him in a review of one of his novels. The jury stood—for the plaintiff, seven; for the defendant, five. The Americans think that Mr. Cooper handles them rather too freely in his sketches of their national peculiarities.

Canada has suffered from heavy freshets, consequent on the breaking up of the ice. Sir Charles Bagot's health continued to improve, and he was expected to leave for England in a few days.

In the Southern States of the American continent war, discord, and anarchy still continue to prevail.

Commander Mackenzie, who hanged Midshipman Spencer, for mutiny on board the United States ship Somers, is to be presented with a piece of plate by certain admirers of his conduct. But there are differences of opinion.

THE FRESHET IN CANADA.—(From the *Quebec Gazette*.)—THE SEASON.—The "merry month of May" has commenced in no very pleasant style. Since yesterday afternoon we have a continuation, alternately, of snow, rain, sleet, and snow again, with an easterly wind. The ice bridge on the St. Lawrence still holds at the narrows above the mouth of the Chaudière.

The following extracts from letters will give some idea of the state of things between this city and Montreal. Extract of a letter from Three Rivers, copied from the *Exchange Register*. The lake ice was passing Three Rivers on Friday last; both Mr. Bell's stores on the steam-boat wharf are carried away, as also the wharf in front of his house.

THREE RIVERS, April 23.—Since we communicated with you on the 23rd ult., the waters have risen to a fearful height and completely covered the common of this town, and a great part of the main street, leading to the Windmill and banlieu. On Tuesday a part of the lake ice came down and injured a hangar on Mr. Bell's wharf. Last night a further quantity passed and carried away the remaining buildings upon the wharf and stove in a new office erected by Mr. Molson on his wharf. Becancour is inundated and a great part of the south shore. The water has even reached the church of Machiche, and done much damage there to grain and other produce. We are apprehensive of hearing further disastrous accounts. It is stated the steamer St. George is ready at Sorel, waiting the opening of the lake, to proceed to Quebec.

BERTHIER, April 27.—The water commenced rising last Saturday, the ice was floated away not only over the bed of the river but over fields, carrying houses and barns along with it. No one living here remembers the water to be so high, the loss is incalculable, the distress beyond description. The water is in every house in this village, starting from Orkney's house, and in three fourths of the houses the water goes in by the windows; every inhabitant below has gone to his garret. Every bridge for twenty miles around has been raised, demolished, or in some way destroyed.

CHAMPLAIN.—The mail is just in. The courier reports that all the bridges have been destroyed, and that the water must yet abate two feet ere they can be got at to be repaired.

NICOLET, April 26, Ten A.M.—Spring has fairly set in here. All the usual harbingers, bad roads included, have made their appearance. Yesterday all the bridges to Labaie were afloat, and the high roads passable—for canoes. On Saturday afternoon the ice moved bodily from Pointe du Lac to below Port St. Francis, carrying away in transitu the lighthouse and the wharf on which it was built, together with a quantity of firewood belonging to Mr. Leith. This gentleman has been untiring in his efforts to rescue the property of others thus swept away.

THREE RIVERS, April 27.—The water has risen fearfully, and now covers the entire lower end of the town. The ice from Pointe du Lac and Nicolet Bays all moved down yesterday. It was upwards of three feet thick. The posts which Vaughan put down last year resisted its shock upon our wharf, and caused it to pile up fifteen feet over it. I have no doubt, had these not been down, the whole of the buildings, hotels, &c., would have been carried away. The water has not been so high these 26 years. Five feet of water now mingles with the ice above the wharf. The lake was still fast at one o'clock yesterday, and the river below from Grondines.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—The steam ship New York, John T. Wright, commander, thirty hours from Galveston, arrived last night. By her we have received full files of the Texas paper up to the time of her sailing.

The Texian squadron had not touched at Galveston. They have, in all probability, proceeded direct to Yucatan. In a few days, probably, we shall learn something of their doings.

The papers contain no other items of interest.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—The following is extracted from the letter of an officer of the United States navy, dated Mazatlan, March 13:—

"The Relief, store-ship, arrived here on the 10th from Callao and Monterey, having left the former November 20. The Cyane, Captain Stribling, arrived here February 1, from San Pedro, with commodore Jones on board, who had an interview with General Micheltorena, commander of the Mexican forces in California. The frigate United States, from the Sandwich Islands, was here when the Cyane arrived, and Commodore Jones rejoined her, and sailed first for Valparaiso. He had just heard of his recall.

"Captain Richard Byron, of H.B.M.'s ship Champion, died on board at this place, February 23, and was buried, under arms, the next day. The boats, officers, marines, &c. of the American squadron, with the band of the frigate United States, assisted in the funeral ceremonies. The service was read over his grave by Mr. Bartow, chaplain to the United States. Mr. Parrott, United States Consul, has left for New York, to return again. The comet has been visible here every day or night since March 1."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Monday being the anniversary of the Restoration of Charles the Second, the house, according to custom, did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In reply to questions from Mr. REDINGTON, Mr. S. O'BRIEN, and other Irish members, in reference to the use made of her Majesty's name by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on the subject of the repeal of the Union, and on that of the dismissal of Lord French and Mr. O'Connell, Sir J. GRAMHAM said that her Majesty's Ministers, who were the responsible advisers of the Crown, had given instructions to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to exert all his official authority for the purpose of discouraging the agitation, and her Majesty's name had been used under the same instructions.—On the motion of Sir A. L. HAY, a copy was ordered of the deed of separation, signed by the seceders from the Church of Scotland, of which Sir James Graham had acknowledged the receipt.—Sir R. PEEL moved a vote of thanks to the chaplain for the sermon he had preached that day to the house in commemoration of the restoration of Charles II.—The motion was agreed to amidst loud laughter, arising, we believe, from the fact that the sermon was not heard by more than six or eight members.—Lord STANLEY moved the bringing up of the report of the resolutions on the importation of Canadian corn.—Mr. M. GIBSON moved as an amendment, "That in reducing the duty on the importation of Canada wheat and wheat flour into the United Kingdom, it is not expedient that such reduction should be made contingent on the imposition or maintenance of a duty on the importation of foreign corn into Canada."—Dr. BOWRING seconded the amendment.—Lord STANLEY shortly replied to the arguments of the preceding speakers.—After a few observations from Mr. THORNTON and Mr. VILLIERS, the gallery was cleared for a division, and the original motion was agreed to by a majority of 195 to 83.—Lord J. RUSSELL protested against the notion that this measure should be considered in the light of a contract, or that the imperial legislature should consider itself bound to maintain it should sounder views hereafter prevail.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.—The Lords' amendments to the Registration of Voters Bill were then considered, and some being disagreed to, a committee was appointed to draw up reasons for dissenting.—On the motion for the second reading of the Arms (Ireland) Bill, Lord ELIOT stated that the bill was for the purpose of continuing acts now in existence, but which were about to expire. He hoped that gentlemen would not be so far blinded by party spirit as to oppose a bill which was believed to be necessary, and had been adopted by Parliament in times less feverish than the present. The noble lord referred to several documents to prove the necessity of re-enacting the bill, and reminded the house that although there were undoubtedly other modes of assassination, there were none so secret as that by fire-arms, or so likely to evade detection. The principle of the bill had been recognised during the last fifty years by five successive Governments. The only deviation in the present measure from the bill of the late Government was to substitute for the affidavit now required a recommendation by two respectable persons that the applicant was a fit person to possess arms, and to place the Roman Catholic in this respect on the same footing as the Protestant; to have the arms of all persons, rich or poor, branded and registered, and their owners licensed; to allow to the court a discretion, not possessed at present, as to transporting or imprisoning persons in whose possession were found unlawful fire-arms, or pikes, daggers, or other destructive implements, evidently intended for unlawful purposes; to allow one justice of the peace power to grant a search-warrant, in which the name of the officer to whom its execution was entrusted was to be inserted, and to prevent the sale of gunpowder to persons not licensed to possess arms.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD admitted the moderation with which the noble lord had introduced the measure, but contended that it was altogether unnecessary. The question was, whether Ireland was to be governed by justice or coercion; and, although there might be precedents for this measure, yet that rendered it by no means less arbitrary or vexatious. Its provisions were unconstitutional, stringent, and its penalties severely penal. The measure had been framed upon a very superficial knowledge of the state of Ireland. The cause of the agrarian outrages in that country arose out of the peculiar situation of landlords and tenants. The latter, unable to obtain justice from the law, were obliged to create a law for themselves. If they improved their condition and gave them protection, outrages, which could never be put down by an army, would instantly cease. The Irish Poor-law was the only measure they had received in redemption of the pledge of 1834, and that measure pleased nobody. He was opposed to the bill on principle, and therefore moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord CLEMENTS cordially seconded the amendment, but would have felt much more pleasure in doing so if it had been that the sergeant-at-arms should kick the bill out of the house. The measure had, he admitted, been brought forward in a manner more than usually candid, but, when measures of real benefit to Ireland were suffered to lie neglected on the table, it was an aggravation of Irish grievances to press forward a measure like the present. Why should such measures be passed for Ireland more than for England? Had there been no attacks upon individuals—no attempts upon the life of her Majesty? In England they called the perpetrators

outrages "mad;" and the theory was, he presumed, that murders were committed in England by madmen, and in Ireland by Roman Catholics. If they were to legislate for Piccadilly as they did for Ireland, giving arms to one class of people only, they would find that all Piccadilly would be as discontented as Ireland.—Mr. BATESON supported the bill, not deeming it to be a measure of coercion. It was but a preliminary measure, and when the excitement in Ireland was cooled down he hoped the Government would turn its attention to removing the evils which pressed upon the people of that country.—Mr. SHELL said, if he thought such a bill were necessary he would give it his reluctant, but strenuous, support, but he believed it was utterly inefficient for any legitimate object. He referred to the state of Tipperary, which he had at one time the honour to represent, and said that the outrages there were owing to the inefficient administration of the law. Bribes were given to informers, but honest witnesses were left unprotected. The solicitor for the Crown, who resided in Dublin, came down with the judges, prepared his case necessarily with a speed incompatible with efficiency, and from want of knowledge of the witnesses was baffled by the superior knowledge of the local solicitor, who had to defend the prisoners. He also attributed much evil to the jury system—the challenges allowed to the Crown amounting in effect to nearly packing a jury. He objected to the Arms Bill on several grounds, but more especially because it created a distinction between England and Ireland. It was a mockery, under such a system of legislation, to say that Ireland was an integral part of the empire. If they were teaching Ireland that it was necessary to have different legislation for the two countries, they were perhaps also instructing her that with different legislation they ought also to have different lawgivers. The honourable gentleman then referred to the opposition of Henry Brougham—not Lord Brougham—to the Arms Bill of 1819, and asked the house to imagine how his eloquence would have scorched the man who would have dared to propose that every blacksmith should be licensed, that every weapon should be branded, and that every man in whose house a knife might be found at the end of a staff should be transported. It was a common observation on the ministerial side of the house to say that the repealers were in the wrong, but he would ask them if they were themselves conspicuously in the right? Lord Stanley had undertaken to legislate for Ireland, and had introduced a Registration Bill for Ireland which had done more for the furtherance of the cause of repeal in Ireland than any other circumstance that he knew of. The present Government wished it to be believed that they were anxious for the preservation of the morality of the people of Ireland, and yet by their fiscal regulations they gave a stimulus to illicit distillation, which was the parent of almost every crime in Ireland. He referred to the speech of her Majesty on her accession, in which she recognised the appreciation which the Irish people had displayed of the justice with which they had been treated, and expressed her confidence in their loyalty, and contrasted it with the present state of that country under a conservative Administration. He also contrasted the different conduct pursued towards Ireland and Canada, and fervently prayed that the former might be treated with the same justice that had been so wisely meted out to Canada.—Mr. SMITH said that a similar measure to the one before the house had been introduced into the House of Commons, by Lord Morpeth, in 1838, with the unanimous concurrence of the Cabinet of that day, and against that measure the right hon. gentleman had never opened his lips. In 1840 an Arms Bill was again introduced, and not a single Irish member raised a voice against it. He contended that, in the eyes of those who agitated Ireland, the meaning of the words "Justice to Ireland" was that the Church should be despoiled of its possessions, and that universal suffrage and fixity of tenure should be conceded, the latter meaning nothing less than the transfer of landed property in Ireland from the landlords to the occupying tenants. To these might be added the confiscation of the property of absentees, and nothing else but all these concessions would be considered as justice to Ireland.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the hon. and learned gentleman had defended the bill, not upon its merits, not upon the necessity for its enactment, but merely upon the ground that a similar measure had been introduced by the preceding Government. Even presuming that the two bills had been the same, yet it was to be remembered that under the former Government measures were pursued to conciliate the people, and to cause them to rely upon the just administration of the law, although the Ministry of the day did not feel themselves justified in abandoning the existing precautionary laws until they felt confident that their objects had been effected. They enlisted the sympathies of the Irish people, and having done so, they might gradually have got rid of every law which had even the appearance of coercion. Those measures had not been persevered in by the present Government—the sympathies of the people were disregarded in the appointments to the judgeship and to the magisterial bench, and also in the displacement of popular magistrates for attending meetings which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had declared to be legal. Not knowing what mischief might result from the rejection of this bill, he would not take upon himself the responsibility of opposing the second reading; but though he thought the union ought to be maintained for the benefit of both England and Ireland, yet he had no hesitation in saying that as long as the parties agitating for that repeal conducted themselves according to law it was not right to excite and irritate them by injudicious interference.—On the motion of Mr. BLEWITT the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.—Another Irish debate sprang from a return moved for by Mr. S. O'BRIEN, in which complaints were made by some of the Irish members that all the chiefs of departments in Ireland were either Englishmen or Scotchmen; to which Sir R. PEEL replied, that for the most part they were in office when the present Government came into power.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having taken his seat on the Woolsack, a lengthened discussion took place on the second reading of the Peterborough and Northampton Railway Bill.—Earl FITZWILLIAM moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—The house divided on the question that the bill be now read a second time, which was negatived by a majority of 49 to 41.—The amendment was then negatived, and it was finally arranged that the second reading should be again moved on Thursday.—The Earl of ABERDEEN gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move the first reading of a bill for the admission of ministers in the Church of Scotland.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE read the letter recently written by the direction of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland dismissing Lord Effrench from the commission of the peace, on the ground that the Minister of the Crown had declared in Parliament that the Queen and her Government were determined to maintain the union inviolate, and asked upon what ground the Irish Government could pretend to shape its conduct according to a speech in Parliament rather than according to law. He also wished to know if any communication had been made to the Irish Government in an official shape that any speech or message from the throne had been delivered respecting the repeal of the union.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the Irish Government had been instructed that it was the determination of her Majesty's advisers to maintain the union inviolate. No other instruction had been given.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said the step taken by the Lord Chancellor was contrary to the constitution, and he considered his letter to be most improper and unfortunate.—The Duke of WELLINGTON referred to the anxiety occasioned by the agitation in Ireland, and said that the Government had adopted measures to enable the lord-lieutenant of that country to preserve the peace, and to adopt all requisite measures to preserve the union inviolate. Her Majesty had declared her intention to maintain the union, and yet magistrates holding her commission were presiding over repeal meetings. It was the bounden duty of the Lord Chancellor to give every check to those repeal meetings, when it was well known to be the intention of the Government to maintain the inviolability of the union.—After a few observations from the Earl of GLEN-GALL, LORD CAMPBELL denied that repeal meetings were necessarily illegal, and condemned the letter of the Lord Chancellor.—After some remarks from the Earl of CHARLEVILLE and the Earl of WICKLOW, the LORD CHANCELLOR defended the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and said that he had acted otherwise he would have neglected the duty which he owed to his country and to his sovereign.—LORD COTTENHAM and the Marquis of LANS-DOWNE condemned the letter.—LORD WHARNCLEIFF said that although the peace had not been broken at these meetings in Ireland, yet the assemblage of 200,000 people must create terror, and were not therefore to be tolerated. As to the dismissal of Lord Effrench, he was quite ready to take his share of the responsibility of that step, for any magistrate who attended such meetings was not fit to remain in the commission of the peace.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for the production of the letter to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, which was agreed to.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

All other business before the house was waived in order to give precedence to the adjourned debate on the Arms (Ireland) Bill. Before it commenced, however, LORD PALMERSTON took occasion to regret that the postponement of a motion of Mr. COCHRANE's relative to our financial intercourse with Greece prevented him from setting Sir R. Peel right in an assertion he had made on a former evening to the effect that the interest on the Greek loan had been guaranteed by the late Government. This was an error, for that loan was guaranteed by the Government of 1830, of which Sir R. Peel was a leading member.—Mr. ROSS then resumed the adjourned debate, and contended that the Irish people were naturally a loyal people, and it was an impeachment of their characteristic feelings of attachment to deprive them of arms, as this bill proposed to do.—Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN admitted that in past times Ireland had laboured under great and numerous evils, and that even yet she had many wrongs still to be redressed. He also admitted the necessity of an Arms Bill for Ireland, but he should in committee propose amendments in it, with a view to ameliorate its stringency; and he hoped when passed into a law that it would not be used for purposes of hardship and oppression.—Mr. REDINGTON said that the new enactments of this Arms Bill were as absurd as they were stringent and severe. There was nothing in the state of Ireland calling for a different course of legislation from that which was adopted towards England. The riots in Lancashire far exceeded anything of the kind which had taken place in Ireland, and yet no proposal was made to disarm the inhabitants of that extensive and populous district. He warned the house against exasperating the people of Ireland by coercive measures increasing in stringency in proportion to the diminution of crime in that country.—Colonel CONOLLY said his experience as a magistrate convinced him of the necessity of this measure.—Mr. CAREW, in a maiden speech, declared his opposition to the bill, and contrasted the present condition of Ireland with

its condition prior to the accession to power of the present Ministry.—Lord BERNARD supported the bill, and thanked the Government for bringing it forward, it being a bill essentially necessary in the opinion of all those who had at heart the real welfare of Ireland.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN protested against the bill. The best way to repress outrage in Ireland was by improving the condition of the country, and protecting the people from the oppressive conduct of their landlords. He warned Government that the bill, in its present shape, would create a division on every clause.—Captain LAYARD hoped the Government would withdraw the bill; but, if not, he appealed to the members for England and Scotland not to support a measure which was an outrage on the feelings and on the liberties of the people of Ireland.—Mr. WATSON protested against a bill which went the length of placing eight millions of their fellow-subjects beyond the pale of the constitution. They should put down the agitation for repeal by an impartial administration of the law, to which he firmly believed Lord Eliot was well disposed.—Lord C. HAMILTON felt a deep interest in the welfare of Ireland, but even from the speech of Mr. Sheil he gathered proofs of the necessity of an Arms Bill, which was merely a bill to protect the innocent and well-disposed.—Mr. C. BULLER said the effect of the bill would be to deprive the virtuous of arms, while it would have no effect in preventing those disposed to commit outrage from procuring the means of doing so. He did not regard the bill itself as a matter of importance, being only a continuation of an old law which both parties in that house had supported, but in one point of view it was important. It might have been easily passed by the late Government without any particular jealousy, because the late Government ruled by the feelings of the majority, while the present Government ruled according to the feelings of the minority. The repeal of the union ought to be deprecated by every one, and more particularly by the people of Ireland. How then was it that the people of Ireland wished to repeal the union? How was it that the poor and weak wished to separate themselves from the strong and wealthy? How was it that for the last two centuries the misgovernment of Ireland had been the scandal of Christendom? How was it that while all Europe was advancing, the condition of the people of Ireland had been getting worse? The cause of the misery of Ireland were chiefly the conduct of the landlords, and the existence of the Established Church upon the endowments of their ancestors intended for the instruction of the people, but which were expended in disgraceful absenteeism or more deplorable residence. Ireland had been quiet under the late Administration because it sought to conciliate the people; but the present Government, on its accession, had allied itself to the Orange party in that country, and had elevated judges to the bench in whom the people had no confidence, and thus lost for itself public confidence by the proceeding. In one year and a half the right hon. baronet had alienated from England the hearts of the people of Ireland, and even at the present moment, whatever good for Ireland he had in store, he kept it carefully concealed, and only presented it with an Arms Bill.—Mr. SHAW looked upon Ireland to be in a most unsatisfactory and alarming condition, the lower classes being in a state of unnatural excitement, while those above them were despondent and dejected. He referred to the temperance movement, and spoke highly of the motives of Father Mathew, and said that in his own jurisdiction he found that within the last two years crime had decreased one third. It appeared, however, that everything which in other countries would be esteemed a blessing became in Ireland an additional curse; and thus the temperance movement, with its badges and medals, was made use of by designing people to render more perfect a system of organization for other purposes. He did not apprehend any danger of an outbreak in Ireland, for Mr. O'Connell, as he himself declared, "knew a trick worth two of that." His whole policy was to keep the people in order while keeping them also in a constant agitation by causing them to meet in myriads. The real danger to be apprehended was not the repeal of the union, but the organization of the entire country under the plea of repeal. The danger was in fact the combination of the Catholic clergy with the mass of the people of Ireland for the purpose of subverting the rights of property in Ireland. While he said this he felt bound in justice to say that the most alarmed of all classes at the present state of things, and the most anxious for its termination, were the respectable Roman Catholics. He supported the second reading of the bill.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL opposed the bill, and said, from the conduct of both parties in the house, the people of Ireland had no dependence but upon themselves.—Mr. V. STUART supported the bill, which he hoped would be amended in committee.—Sir H. W. BARRON moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House of Lords met at four o'clock, and the royal assent (by commission) was given to several public and private bills. No other business was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hindley presented upwards of 200 petitions from all parts of the kingdom, and many of them very numerous signed, against the Education Bill.—Several other hon. members presented similar petitions.—Mr. HAWES reported on the petition to try the Athlone election, that the committee had determined J. Collett, Esq., to have been duly returned.—The adjourned debate on the Arms (Ireland) Bill was resumed.—Mr. T. WYSE opposed the bill. He did not consider it merely in the light of a police regulation. The hon. member proceeded to show, at great length, the injustice that had been imposed upon Ireland, arguing that coercive measures never could heal the discontent that had now taken root in the minds of the people.—Lord JOCELYN said he would support the bill, though he was not sanguine enough to imagine it would pacify Ireland; but rather that it would have the effect of diminishing the evils under which Ireland was suffering.—Mr. J. O'BRIEN said that hon. members were now called upon to sacrifice the liberties of Ireland under the delusive name of an Arms Bill. He would oppose the measure.—Mr. BERSFORD HOPE supported the measure as a strong remedy for a great evil.—Captain BERNAL said that the present agitators of Ireland only spoke the spirit of the country.—Colonel VERNER stated that he had heard no argument to justify placing arms in the hands of the peasantry of Ireland.—The O'CONNOR DON contended that no sufficient cause existed in Ireland to justify the adoption of such a measure as the present. The bill imposed degradation on all; it was one that no English gentleman would allow to be applied to his country. Justice to Ireland was all that the supporters of repeal desired.—Mr. P. BORTHWICK supported the bill.—LORD SEYMOUR said, although he disapproved of the bill, he should not vote against the second reading, but hoped to make some alteration in it in a committee.—Sir ARTHUR BROOKE expressed his satisfaction that this bill had been brought forward.—Mr. HAWES contended that no case had been made out for the introduction of the bill. In fact, it had been shown that those crimes which grew out of the use of arms had diminished. He must, therefore, consider this bill as an indication of the system upon which the Government had determined to govern Ireland in future, which was to revert to the old plan of force and coercion.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM, after remarking on the different speeches which had been addressed to the house during the debate, contended that sufficient admission had been made, as to the peculiar state of society in Ireland, to justify the Government in bringing forward the measure. Under other circumstances the bill might have been considered unconstitutional. The measure had been misrepresented; it did not deprive the people of Ireland of the power of having arms in their possession, but it required that they should be registered and stamped. The Government were determined to legislate for Ireland as a nation—not for a party. It was his duty to call upon the house to pass the bill; and in the present state of affairs not to pass it would be folly and an act of cowardice.—LORD LISTOWELL opposed the bill.—Mr. ROEBUCK, before he would give his opinion distinctly thought it would be advisable to trace the history of the bill, for he said the present Government were only treading in the footsteps of their predecessors. He proceeded to say, that the bill did not originate in the Imperial Parliament, but in that domestic Parliament of Ireland which was to be the panacea for all the evils of that country. It was in the 36th of George the Third—that was an Irish Parliament—a mischievous Parliament, it was true, but it was not Saxon, it was Irish. The hon. and learned gentleman contended that this bill before the house, and the Arms Bill brought in during the Reform Parliament by the Whigs, differed but little. He censured Irish members for having supported it under the Whig Administration. If it were necessary in a former Administration, and re-enacted under the auspices of the members for Cork and Dungarvon, he did not see why it should be now resisted. He did not consider the opposition to the Bill placed on the broad principles which ought to apply to Ireland. He opposed the system under which Ireland was governed, and maintained that there could be no hope of conciliation until they removed the cause of animosity—the dominant minority Church. He called upon the right hon. baronet opposite to carry out the dictates of his own enlightened spirit; and knowing what was right, feeling what was just, to be just to Ireland, and he need not fear for England.—Sir H. W. BARRON condemned the Bill, as harsh, unjust, and unnecessary, and a monstrous insult to the people of Ireland. Ministers dared not to introduce such a measure in England, though insurrection and crime were more rife than in Ireland.—Sir David ROCHE bore testimony to the unimpeachable conduct of Justice Jackson, as well as to that of Justice Lefroy since his elevation to the Bench, however strong their political partisanship might previously have been. He would, however, oppose the Bill.—Sir Robert PEEL said that he would be prepared at a proper time to prove that the present Government had carried out all its pledges respecting Ireland. He commented on the disinterested testimony of the last speaker with reference to the success of his judicial appointments. The picture of the state of society in Ireland, given by honourable gentlemen opposite, constituted a sufficient reason for attempting, even by such a law as this, to procure the security of life to witnesses. He most deeply regretted the necessity for such a bill, and to establish the precedent for making such a difference between England and Ireland. Nothing but necessity could justify it; but that necessity was equally cogent whether the bill was proposed by a Conservative or a Liberal Irish Secretary. It rested for its vindication not upon political feelings, but the necessity to adopt extraordinary means in a country where a particular class of outrages was prevalent.—The house divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 270; against it, 103; major-

ity, 165.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN moved for a select committee to inquire whether the state of Ireland required such statutes regarding arms different from those by which England was governed; and, if so, what were the causes of such a difference.—The motion was negatived without a division, and the bill ordered to be committed on Thursday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. Copies of the treaties with the Amerees of Scinde were laid on the table of the house by command of her Majesty.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE complained of a breach of privilege, on account of some misrepresentation which appeared in the *Times* with regard to his lordship's speech on the dismissal of the repeal magistrates in Ireland, but founded no motion upon it, and the subject dropped.—The Earl of CLARENDON moved the second reading of the Northampton and Peterborough Railway Bill, which gave rise to considerable discussion.—Earl FITZWILLIAM moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read that day six months. The house divided—Contents, 52; Non-contents, 51: Majority for the second reading, 1.—Lord CAMPBELL presented the report of the committee on the law of libel, and stated its purport to their lordships. He intimated that he should frame a bill to be founded upon the report, which he hoped would meet with the assent of Parliament.—Lord ABERDEEN brought in a bill on the subject of the Church of Scotland, which was read a first time.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

There not being forty members present, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A great many petitions were presented and ordered to be laid on the table.—Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. HAWES, said, that he proposed to postpone the order of the day for going into committee on the Factories Bill until Monday, the 19th instant; he should then propose it as the first order of the day.—Mr. CORBALLY inquired if it was true that, during a late repeal meeting at Cork on a Sunday, the Roman Catholic soldiers were prohibited from attending divine service, while the Protestant soldiers were allowed that privilege?—Sir J. GRAHAM said, he could assure the hon. gentleman that no information had been received either at the Horse Guards or by himself on the subject; and he could assure the hon. gentleman that no such orders as those he had alluded to had been issued by the superior military authorities.—Sir J. GRAHAM (in answer to an hon. member) said, it was his intention to go regularly through the clauses of the Irish Registration Bill, which would be assimilated as much as possible to the English bill.—Sir R. PEEL moved that the house should, at its rising, adjourn to Thursday, the 8th of June.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave some explanation relative to offering the appointment of Chief Baron to Mr. O'Connell.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

On Sunday morning last a destructive fire took place on the premises of Mr. F. Brown, oil and colourman, No. 11, Union-street, Spitalfields. A policeman of the H division first discovered the fire by seeing it reflected through the shutters of the shop window. He immediately aroused the inmates, but the ascending progress of the fire, on account of the inflammable nature of Mr. Brown's stock, was so rapid, that it was not without difficulty and danger that the younger members of his family were saved. Mr. Brown's premises and property were entirely consumed.—Another fire broke out, between nine and ten o'clock, on Saturday evening, at the horse-hair manufactory of Mr. Purkis, 79, Old-street, St. Luke's. The contents of the factory, its machinery, and a valuable horse, were destroyed. It was stated that Mr. Purkis's policy of insurance had expired only a few days ago.

No less than four cases of death by drowning, by suicide and accident, have occurred at Kingston within the last few days. The first was that of a man, named Potter, gardener to Mr. R. H. Jenkinson, of Kingston, a county magistrate, who, it is supposed, mistook his way when returning home from work, late at night, and fell into the river. His body was picked up near Teddington-lock, and an inquest being held upon it at the Crooked Billet, at Ham, a verdict of accidental death was returned. Another inquest was held, at the same place, on the body of a lad, thirteen years old, named Martin, who lived with his parents at Kingston. The body of the lad was discovered by the men who were employed in dragging for the body of Potter. There being no evidence to show how the deceased came into the water, the jury, in this case, returned a verdict of found drowned. About the same time the body of this boy was found the men discovered a shawl lying on the bank of the river, and it turned out, on inquiry, to belong to a woman, named Mary Faulkner, a domestic belonging to the establishment of Hampton-Court Palace. She had been to her situation on the previous Monday, and was missed the next day, and, from the circumstance of her having recently suffered a severe attack of illness, and appearing very much depressed in spirits, there was every reason to suppose that she destroyed herself. The last case was that of a youth, named Robinson, whose father having corrected him for some misconduct, he went out in a state of great excitement, and, it is supposed, threw himself off the bridge into the river.

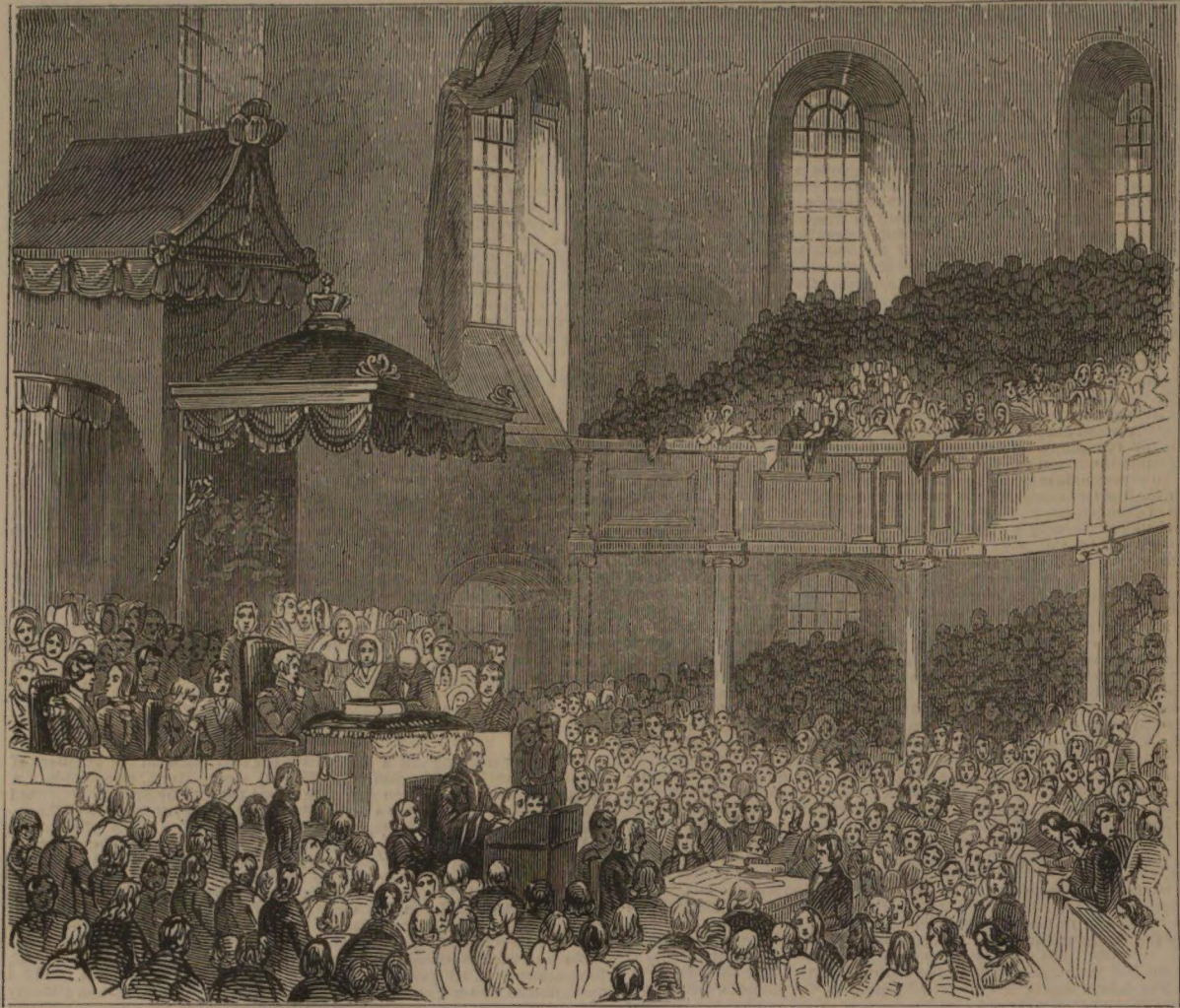
SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A singular accident happened at the stables of Mr. Ricketts, of Stockwell Farm, near Birdlip, in Gloucestershire, a few nights since. On the carting going into his stables in the morning he found two valuable horses lying quite dead side by side. On examination it was discovered that both the horses had been strangled in one halter; that the one horse must have put his head under the rein of the other, become entangled, and, in his struggles to liberate himself, forced the other horse back, and both were thus strangled.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Hume is kept from his parliamentary duties, having been confined to his room since Wednesday week.—Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, has officially intimated that at the close of the present session he intends relinquishing his seat for the county of Argyll.—The Duke of Argyll has given the new Secession or Free Church of Scotland ground as sites for such new churches as they may require in Campbeltown.—The annual dinner of the militia officers of the United Kingdom was celebrated on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern.—The conduct of the Brighton Railway directors in raising the amount of the fares has given great dissatisfaction to the inhabitants generally, but especially to the inkeepers, whose interests have been considerably affected by the new arrangements.—Mr. Bird and his sons were finally ejected on Friday week from Brougham Hall. Bird says his next step will be to distrain on Lord Brougham's goods there, and sell them, unless his lordship reprieves.—The Hambleton gibbet-post, which has long been obnoxious to the public, was hewn down on the afternoon of Sunday last in a most mysterious manner.—A farmer at Lubersac (Correze), named Mercier, has just died, at the age of 109 years 7 months. He preserved his strength to the last. At 100, having a dispute with the mayor of the village, he knocked him down, and was with difficulty prevented from giving him a severe beating.—Last week the body of a private of the 60th Rifles was found in the Rochdale Canal. The deceased is supposed to have drowned himself because a young girl refused to accompany him with the regiment to Ireland.—We mentioned, some time ago, on the authority of a letter from Copenhagen, that a journalist of that city, charged with libel, had, in virtue of some obsolete law, been thrown into a dungeon, and kept on bread and water. By another letter, of the 17th ult., we learn that he has since been brought to trial and acquitted, and the crown has been condemned to the costs of the suit.—A lady, named Kensett, was poisoned at Hampton-wick on Tuesday last, in consequence of having taken laudanum instead of rhubarb.—A rule for a criminal information was obtained by Mr. Kelly in the Bail Court on Thursday, against the printer and proprietor of the *Worcester Chronicle*, for a libel on a clergyman named Smith.—The *Federal of Geneva* states that, in consequence of the heavy rains, the wheat crops in Switzerland have materially suffered.—During the two months since the Thames Tunnel has been opened there have passed through and paid toll 675,640 persons.—Mr. Bright, of the Corn-law League, late candidate for the representation of Durham, was in that city last week for the purpose of arranging measures with his friends on the subject of petition against Lord Dunsannon's return.

IMPORTATION OF RUSSIAN GOLD.—On Saturday morning the St. George Steam Packet Company's steamer Hercules, Captain Mowle, arrived at her moorings off the St. George Steam Packet Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, from Cronstadt and Copenhagen, with a full cargo. Part of the Hercules's cargo consisted of upwards of £100,000 in gold half-imperial, the remainder of her cargo being wholly bristles, packed in casks.

ELECTION OF AN ALDERMAN.—On Wednesday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the freemen inhabitants of the Colman-street Ward attended a wardmote which was held at the ward-room, No. 116, London-wall, "for the election of a fit and able person to be alderman of the ward, in the room and stead of Sir W. Heygate, Bart., who had surrendered the said office." The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, Mr. Allen (the deputy) proposed Mr. William Hunter. Mr. W. Snee seconded the nomination. The Lord Mayor, having asked whether there was any other person to be proposed, and no answer being returned, put the nomination to the vote, which was declared by his lordship to be unanimous. The Lord Mayor then stated that Mr. William Hunter, upholder, was duly elected alderman of the ward, in the room of Sir William Heygate, baronet.



INTERIOR OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EDINBURGH.—THE PROTEST.

THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

The importance of "the Great Scottish Secession" has induced us to obtain for the gratification of our readers the annexed illustrations of the principal scenes of this extraordinary movement.



GREAT HALL AT THE CANON MILLS.

The first engraving represents the interior of St. Andrew's Church, Edinburgh, at the first meeting of the General Assembly. His Grace the Commissioner, the Marquis of Bute, is seated on his throne; and Dr. Walsh is "tabling the Protest," as detailed in our paper of the 20th ult., p. 336.

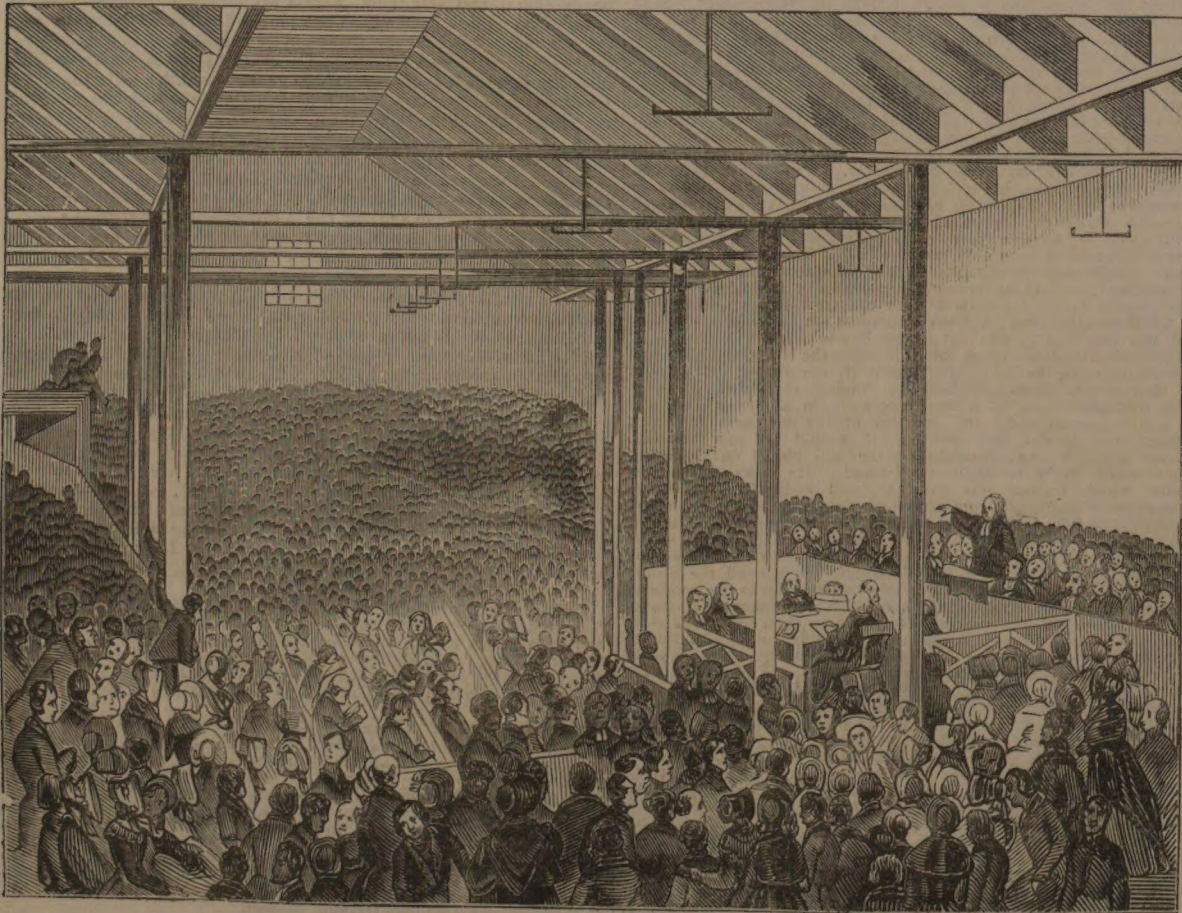
The next engraving shows the exterior of the place of meeting of

the first Free Assembly, the Canon Mills Hall, Tanfield, whither the seceding clergy withdrew from St. Andrew's Hall.

The third engraving represents the interior of Canon Mills Hall, at the meeting of the Free Assembly, Dr. Chalmers addressing the meeting subsequent to his appointment as Moderator.

For some days after the disruption produced by the Non-intrusion Commissioners leaving the General Assembly, on Thursday, 18th May, it was generally understood that the clergymen of the party were to continue their ministrations in the established churches till the first Sunday of June, when it was intended they would finally and formally demit their charges. Subsequent events, however, seem to have caused an alteration in this arrangement, for the protesters and others, having sent in a deed of separation to the General Assembly, and that body having declared those who had signed the protest and left the Assembly no longer ministers of the Church of Scotland, and their parishes vacant, it became necessary that places of worship should be procured without delay for those who had thus thrown up their churches. Accordingly, all of them in Glasgow, seven in number, had provided places of meeting previous to last Sunday, which were made known to their hearers by advertisements and placards towards the end of the week.

The seceding clergymen were variously distributed throughout the city. Dr. Brown (St. John's) preached in the City Hall in the forenoon, and Dr. Buchanan (Tron), in the afternoon and evening. Dr. Henderson (St. Enoch's) officiated, forenoon and afternoon, in the New Corn-exchange, Hope-street. Dr. Paterson (St. Andrew's) occupied the Black Bull Hall; Dr. Forbes (St. Paul's), the Methodist Chapel, Canon-street; Dr. Smyth (St. George's) occupied Dr. Willis's church, Renfield-street; and Mr. Lorimer (St. David's) preached in the Assembly Rooms. Such of these temporary places as required alteration were comfortably fitted up for the occasion with pulpits and forms, and all of them, with an exception, perhaps, were filled with respectable audiences. In the City Hall, especially, the crowd was immense, two congregations being collected there, in addition to those strangers who went from curiosity, amounting to a considerable number. Upwards of 4000 persons must have been present at each diet of worship, and many withdrew, unable to obtain admittance. In Edinburgh there was, as might



MEETING OF THE FIRST FREE ASSEMBLY.

have been expected, a general diminution in the numbers throughout—in some of the churches to a much greater extent than in others. The new places of worship opened by the seceding ministers were generally well attended.

At the evening sederunt of the Free Presbyterian Church, in Edinburgh, on Thursday week, the following letter from the Marquis of Breadalbane was read, and received with great cheering:—

"London, May 23, 1843.
"Dear Mr. Dunlop,—I received your note of the 17th instant yesterday morning, and as I have also received the Scotch papers, I am aware of all your proceedings down to Saturday. After a careful perusal of these, and having given my anxious consideration to the various topics of the Queen's letter, and the spirit which pervades it, I am most reluctantly obliged to give up that hope that I had till now fondly entertained, that the Government were really in earnest in their desire to bring in a measure consistent with the rights and privileges of the Presbyterian Church, and securing to the parishes of Scotland the appointment of ministers acceptable to the people. My resolve, therefore, is now taken, to vindicate my principles as a Presbyterian, and to leave the Established Church; and I beg of you to command my humble services in any way in which they can be most useful to the cause of the Free Presbyterian Church.—I remain, dear Mr. Dunlop Very faithfully yours.
(Signed) "BREADALBANE."



BURGHFIELD NEW CHURCH, BERKS.

Burghfield is a rectory in the hundred of Theale and deanery of Reading; and the church, which has just been rebuilt, as above, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, attended by the Rev. H. C. Cherry, rector, and the clergy of the diocese and neighbourhood; the interesting ceremony being witnessed by a large number of the parishioners and neighbouring gentry.

The design possesses originality and unity of parts seldom met with in modern churches. The architect, Mr. J. B. Clay, of Reading, has adopted the Anglo-Norman style, which we think peculiarly applicable to rural districts. The plan of the structure is cruciform; the nave being occupied with open, and the transepts with enclosed, benches.

In the chancel the tablets alternating with the windows have a good effect, which is heightened by a handsome painted window, presented by the rector, and containing a full-length figure of the Virgin Mary, from a picture by Rubens. At the west end is a recessed gallery for the school children, choir, organ, &c. The pulpit and reading-desk, of stone, are each of appropriate and novel design.

In this church provision has been made for 608 sittings, of which 402 are free. The total cost of the building has been £2500.

A beautiful lithograph, by Day and Haghe, has been published in aid of the building fund, in which, we regret, there is still a deficiency.



INTERIOR OF BURGHFIELD NEW CHURCH.

RESTORATION OF CHARLES II.—Monday being the anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II., the chaplain of the House of Commons, in conformity with the old usage, preached before "the house" in St. Margaret's Church. The attendance of members was very limited, and "the house" consisted of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the clerks and other officers, and about eight members. Amongst those present were Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. John Round.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—We are enabled to place before our readers the following statement of the amount received for postage stamps, sold at three of the leading post receiving-houses in London, during the past two years:—

	1841.	1842.
White, Cornhill	£4,435 16 6	£7,640 12 6
Reid, Charing-cross	2,636 10 2	3,507 7 6
Kelly, Vigo-lane	2,374 12 6	3,377 7 0

From this return it will be seen that the increase of the year 1842 nearly doubled that of the preceding; that Mr. White alone, in the two years, disposed of stamps to the amount of £12,076 9s., which, reduced into single labels, gives the extraordinary number of 2,898,348, and would, if placed lengthways, extend over a distance of forty-two miles and three quarters; or the total number sold by the above houses would cover 6,258½ square yards, or reach 128 miles, the distance from London-bridge to Havre. The Post-office allowance on postage stamps to receiving-houses is 1 per cent., consequently the discount to the three offices named would amount to £239 14s. 8d., at this trifling rate of remuneration.



BEATING THE TOWER BOUNDARY.—See p. 384.

MAY MEETINGS.

As the month has drawn to a close these meetings have assumed a diversity and homeliness of character which contrasts strongly with the multitudinous assemblies which ennobled the first three days of its commencement. They have not, however, become less interesting, and certainly not less promising of immediate and most beneficial results. On the 8th a most important one was held, at Jewin-crescent Chapel, of the

LONDON WELSH AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

W. Bulkeley Hughes, Esq., in the chair.

The report exhibited a very satisfactory picture of the progress of Scriptural knowledge and morality in the more neglected regions of the principality. The Rev. Henry Richard, alluding to this happy state of things, said that he must be allowed to state his belief that the peasantry and the great mass of the inhabitants of the principality possessed a much higher and more extensive knowledge of Scripture than the same class of people in England. He had heard calculations made as to the state of education in Wales from the parochial returns of the number of persons who could attach their own signatures to the marriage register. But, he must be allowed to demur, in the most distinct language, to that mode of testing the amount of education existing in Wales; for it must be borne in mind that writing, to the great body of the peasantry, was an acquirement of comparatively little consequence, living, as they did, from age to age, amongst their own friends and kindred: and, though very many amongst these people might be found incapable of writing even their own names, yet it would be found that all, from the highest to the lowest, were well able to peruse the Scriptures in their native language; ay, and some of the peasant boys of that mountain land might puzzle, with their intimate knowledge of Scripture, some very wise and learned theologians.

Allusion was then made to the desirableness of extending a knowledge of the native language among the resident gentry and landed proprietors; for "how otherwise could they form a correct idea of the wants and wishes of the people?" The meeting concluded with the expression of a hope that nothing would ever deter the Welsh residents of London from prosecuting their labours in behalf of the Bible Society, and that, despite every obstacle that might arise, they would ever bear in mind the noble maxim of their celebrated poet—

Yn mlaen a chwi, fel milwyr da,
Yn llon, er gwaetha'r llid.

On May 11 a deeply interesting meeting of the

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY

took place in Exeter Hall, the Right Hon. Lord Howard, M.P., in the chair. It was stated that the object of the institution was "to preserve the moral character of female servants when out of place;" and that it proposed to accomplish its humane purposes by establishing "homes" in different parts of the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood, in which servants of good character, out of situations, might be allowed to reside by paying one shilling weekly, assisted by the care of a judicious matron and enjoying the recommendation of a numerous committee. A "home" on such principles had been established in Nutford-place, Bryanston-square, to which, since its foundation in 1836, nearly 1500 servants had been admitted, and which at present contained 200 persons. Many important statistical statements were laid before the meeting in furtherance of the claims of the society to universal sympathy and support, in all of which we most heartily acquiesce; for when we consider the manner in which servants are situated with respect to the families in which they live, we can hardly doubt that a powerful influence may be and is possessed by them. They become in many cases the depositories of important family matters, which could not be publicly known without producing serious injury; they are often necessarily entrusted with property, of various kinds and in various ways, the misapplying of which might produce abundant evil; they are the instruments whereby "home," that greatest of all comforts in England, acquires many of its attractions in cleanliness, neatness, and order; and, which is perhaps most important of all, they exert a powerful influence on children of both sexes, who are in a considerable degree under their charge. It is wrong, both to employers and to servants, to regard the latter merely as machines, hired to do a certain quantity and kind of work; they are, and ought to be, something more than this: they are moral agents, whose sphere of operation, though not always apparent even to the individuals most concerned, is large and important.

If this be the case, it behoves us to inquire how the influence thus possessed by domestic servants may best be made conducive to their own advantage and the welfare of others; and how far English society has already taken measures in the advancement of this desirable object. The meeting, feeling themselves to be pledged to their protection and religious improvement, put the case most strongly before the public. It was shown that there are in the metropolis upwards of 100,000 female servants. The exact numbers are 101,292 in the metropolis, and 6670 round it; making 107,962 in what is commonly called London. This was no rough and rapid

calculation, made for the sake of bringing out a large number; the fact was arrived at in several ways, and the Government returns at the census in 1831 showed that this was the exact number.

The question might be asked, Are there so many in the city of London as to require an institution of the kind? The number of female servants connected with the city, not to mention the Holborn division, where there are 29,000, was—In Finsbury division, 8,166; in the Tower division, 9,137; in Southwark, 3,035; in the City within the walls, 3282; in the City without the walls, 7,070; total, 30,690; 30,690 female servants connected with the City!

In reference to property under the care of servants, it was stated that in the dwelling-houses in England and Wales there are £130,000,000 of property, in household furniture alone; in wearing apparel, £16,000,000; in plate, jewels, and similar articles £34,000,000; so that £180,000,000 of property are under the immediate care of our domestic servants.

And respecting the morals of children likely to be affected by the morals of servants, it was asked, suppose a servant out of place,—she goes to lodge—where? They go to lodge very often in courts and alleys, where you would feel some degree of difficulty and hesitation, if called upon to visit the place. And why do they go there? Because of the expense of going to respectable lodgings. It was found almost impossible for a young person to get a room to herself in a respectable house under 5s. a week—though of course, if two of them could go together, it would be 2s. 6d. each. Their money is thus soon gone—three or four weeks run away with their little fund. And what is the consequence? They pledge their clothes; and as long as these last they can exist; and when the clothes are gone, what is it they do? They give themselves up to immorality, or they fly to the Thames. Nearly one female suicide every week had taken place in the river Thames alone, from the year 1770; at least the average is 47 a year.

The reports of the Magdalen Hospital powerfully support the views of the Servant's Society; as will be seen from the following account just issued of the young women discharged in credit from the Magdalen Hospital during the four years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, prepared by the treasurer to the charity from authentic information, and with the utmost accuracy, proving the happy results of their admission to be, that during that period two-thirds of the number were permanently reclaimed. Married, 43; in service, or with their friends, 151; dead, 5; lunatic in confinement, 1; situation unknown, 46; behaving ill, 43: total, 289.

The Servants' Society strikes at the root of the malady, and endeavours to prevent those evils which the Magdalen, to a very limited, but still most important extent, does but mitigate.

"The merciful man," says Solomon, "is merciful to his beast;" and in their jubilees of mercy it must have been strange had the poor animals, subject as they are to caprice, pain, and undue coercion, been overlooked. One good principle begets another; and it was not, therefore, an unexpected sight to meet those who had at previous meetings advocated the claims of suffering humanity assembling in great numbers at the meeting of the

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,

which was held on the 18th in Hanover-square Rooms, the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. The society appeared, from the report, to have done much good in the prosecution and punishment of several flagrant cases of cruelty to horses; in the suppression of cockfighting and other brutalizing sports; and generally in the better ordering of our markets, race-courses, and cattle-fairs. The funds, however, were in great need of support.



CHARITY DINNER.

May 23, the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the

PEACE SOCIETY

was held at Devonshire House, Houndsditch. The spacious edifice was crowded by a highly respectable auditory, chiefly consisting of members of the Society of Friends. S. Gurney, Esq., in the chair.

The Rev. J. Jefferson (Secretary) read the report. It commenced by paying a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Rev. N. M. Harry, who was for some years the efficient secretary of the society. The labours of Mr. Rigaud, one of the society's agents, were then detailed. The agency fund had been increased, but additional subscriptions were needed, in order to carry out the design. The general operations had been carried on with considerable encouragement. The publications of the society had been circulated to at least as great an extent as in former years. The American Peace Society continued to labour with assiduity and zeal, and with much success. In France it was hoped that there was an increased feeling in favour of peace. The report then expressed the gratification of the committee at the termination of the wars in Afghanistan and China, and after alluding with approbation to the formation of a society for the prevention of duelling, concluded by calling attention to the ensuing Peace Convention. From the cash account it appeared that the total receipts for general purposes during the past year were £675 2s. 10d.; the expenditure, £659 12s. 1d.; leaving a balance in hand of £15 10s. 9d.: but the society was under liabilities to the amount of £350. On account of the agency fund, there had been received £173 13s.; expended, £216; leaving a balance against the fund of £43 7s.

Mr. Ryland (agent to the society), in explaining his labours, said:—I shall confine myself to that part of the society's proceedings which has reference to the Continent of Europe, and where I have been privileged to labour. It is evident to all, that if we wish to effect a peace between two parties at variance, there must be a corresponding feeling of peace on both sides; and therefore it is not sufficient that we should disseminate these principles in our own land, but extend them to others. To corroborate the statement contained in the report, as to the improvement in public feeling respecting peace in the important kingdom of France, I will briefly contrast things as they were with what they now are. When I first visited Paris, in the latter end of the year 1840, the war spirit was most prevalent. In every café that I entered I heard rarely anything but bitter invectives against England. At that time there took place the military triumphal procession to accompany the mortal remains of Napoleon to their final deposit in a magnificent mausoleum, stirring up all the former martial spirit of the French nation. Most of the English had quitted Paris; and to show the state of the public mind, I may mention that a little boy in a Sunday-school one afternoon came strutting up to his teacher and said, as if he could hardly contain himself, "*Il nous faut la guerre*!" (We must have war). "Why so?" said the teacher. "*Notre honneur est blessé*!" (Our honour is wounded). How many wars, however, have actually been undertaken on no better a pretext. But, on our visiting France last month, I found a visible improvement in many respects. I may instance the sentiments put forth in the French journals; and the completion and opening of the Paris and Rouen railway, which was undertaken by French and British capitalists, and formed by French and British labour. (Cheers.) It is evident also in the plans and projects brought before the Chambers of France, which have reference to internal improvements, and to the extension of manufactures and commerce.

Mr. Buckingham, Henry Macnamara, Esq. (author of the Prize Essay on Peace), Rev. J. Barat, and others addressed the meeting on behalf of that "sweet peace," which

Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even,

to the great satisfaction of their hearers, especially the ladies.

An agreeable variation in the character of these meetings took place on Holy Thursday, the 25th, when according to an immemorial custom, the charity boys belonging to the various parishes throughout the metropolis, headed by the minister, churchwardens, vestry-clerk, and beadle, perambulated the various parochial districts for the purpose of beating the bounds, a ceremony which the boys performed with long white wands, accompanied by such hearty cheers as showed that they rejoiced in having obtained a holiday, and would have been ready, for the same indulgence, to have beaten anything much more formidable than bare walls. In numerous parishes the boundary mark lies in some very curious and out-of-the-way places, and a great deal of merriment was, in consequence, caused by the intrusion of the juvenile visitors, whose presence was utterly unexpected, their customary annual visit having been quite forgotten. The visitors were, however, invariably received with the utmost good humour.

On the same day, the triennial ceremony of perambulating the "bounds" of the liberties and royalty of the Tower of London took place. After divine service had been performed in the ancient chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula by the Rev. Henry Melvill, the chaplain, the procession for "beating the bounds" was formed on the parade under the direction of Mr. Lund (senior yeoman warden), as follows:—The high constable of the Tower Hamlets, the headman bearing the axe of execution, a painter to mark the bounds, yeomen-warders in full dress, with halberds, walking two and two abreast, children of the Tower National School, with wands; children of Wellclose School; the Deputy-Governor of the Tower (Colonel Gurwood); the Fort-Major of the Tower (Major Elrington), mounted on horseback; the High-Bailiff of the Tower (Mr. J. W. Lush), the chaplain (Rev. H. Melvill); the Master-Gunner of the batteries; the vestry-clerk of the Tower precinct (Mr. H. Althans); officers of the Royal engineers; crier of the Royalty court; beadle of the liberties, with their staves of office; peace officers; jurymen of the court-leet, and inhabitant householders. The procession thus formed, consisting of about 1000 persons, then moved forwards, stopping at the different boundary stations, where the "broad arrow" was painted in red, on a white ground, as a boundary mark, the chaplain at the same time repeating the emphatic words of the Hebrew lawgiver, "Cursed be he who removeth his neighbour's land-mark!" The ceremony being concluded (which occupied nearly an hour), in the afternoon the gentlemen who accompanied the procession sat down to an elegant cold collation at the Gold Chain Tavern within the Tower, which was provided at the expense of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Constable of the Tower, who has on all occasions evinced a praiseworthy determination to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges attached to this ancient fortress and palace of the Sovereigns of England. The health of the noble duke was drunk with great enthusiasm, Colonel Gurwood responding to the toast.

Our engraving presents an accurate picture of this interesting ceremony, and will, we doubt not, be very highly prized by the lovers of the old national customs, which, in this smoothing centralizing age, are yet preserved to distinguish us as a people.

Many charity schools, after beating the boundaries of their respective parishes, were treated to abundant feast of good things; and never did we behold more sudden and distinguished honour done to the compliments of a season. We really trembled for the poor who on these occasions receive the broken victuals; but we are happy to say, that such was the munificence of the parish authorities, the poor suppliants of gate-arms were in no case permitted to go empty away. We have added a picture of one of these charitable wind-ups of a hospitable day.

On Saturday, the 27th, the twenty-fifth anniversary festival of the

CALEDONIAN ASYLUM

was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern. A numerous body of gentlemen, friends to the institution, and many of whom wore the national costume, partook of an excellent dinner, which was put on table in a manner highly creditable to the proprietors of the tavern.

General the Hon. Sir A. Duff, G.C.H., who presided, was supported on his right and left by Sir James Riddell, the Hon. J. Buller Johnson, Major Anderson, Captain C. Forbes, and Messrs. Walker, J. Gordon Duff, H. Longlands, and J. Mathieson. The healths of "the Queen," "Queen Dowager," "Prince Albert," and "the Prince of Wales" having been proposed and drunk with every demonstration of loyalty, the hon. chairman rose to propose "the memory of the late Duke of Sussex, the late president and patron of the institution," which being received in solemn silence and with every

demonstration of respect, Sir Alexander then gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Caledonian Asylum, and may the offspring of the brave never want a protector." In proposing this toast the chairman observed, that it was unnecessary to waste much breath in recommending to Scotchmen an institution so valuable, and so entirely national in its character; it would be only necessary to recal to their minds the object for which the charity was instituted to induce every Scotchman to open his purse liberally, and he would assure them that it would not be throwing money away. The object of the Caledonian Asylum was to support and educate the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who had died or been disabled in the service of their country, and the orphans and children of indigent Scotch parents, resident in London, not entitled to parochial relief; and he was sure he should not have to appeal in vain to his countrymen to support, as far as their means would allow, so valuable, so admirable an institution. At the present moment, though they had room for a much larger number of children, prudence compelled them to restrict their inmates to about 90 boys, who in the Caledonian Asylum received a good plain, sound, and religious education. At the last examination of the children he had himself attended, and he could, therefore, speak to the excellence of the system pursued, and to the progress and attainments of the scholars. (Applause.)

The inmates of the school, clad in the national garb, to the number of 90, were then introduced, and were marched round the room, headed by the pipers, and a more healthy and handsome body of children could not be found anywhere; indeed their fine appearance was as remarkable as it was creditable to those who had the care of them.

On their disappearance from the room, Major Anderson rose and said that there could be but one opinion upon the way in which this charity was carried out as regarded the boys; but why was not the charity extended to girls? He was quite sure that funds could be raised to extend the benefits of the asylum to them, and for his part he was fully ready to contribute in carrying out such a desirable object. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. G. Duff read the report of the situation of the establishment as regarded funds, by which it appeared that in the course of the past year the income derived by the asylum from dividends in stock, donations, subscriptions, and produce of the Caledonian ball amounted to £1763, whilst the expenditure was £1765.

A list of subscriptions was then read, in which we remarked the names of the Duke of Cambridge for £10 10s., Mr. J. Mathieson, 100 guineas; Captain Forbes, 50 guineas; Mr. A. Grant, 20 guineas, and numerous other gentlemen for various liberal donations. We understood the sums collected at the dinner to amount to upwards of £564 for the charity, and £150 (£100 of which was subscribed by Major Anderson) towards the fund for the extension of its benefits to girls.

In the course of the evening several songs and glees were sung by Misses Dolby and Luccombe, and by Messrs. Wilson, Broadhurst, and other professional gentlemen. The pipers of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and his Grace the Duke of Sutherland attended, and added greatly by their efforts to keep up the national character of the festival.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 4.—Whit-Sunday.
MONDAY, 5.—King of Hanover born, 1771.
TUESDAY, 6.—
WEDNESDAY, 7.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.
THURSDAY, 8.—Mrs. Siddons died, 1831.
FRIDAY, 9.—St. Anthony.
SATURDAY, 10.—

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE JUNE 5.

Morning..... 27 minutes after 6 | Evening..... 54 minutes after 6.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. H." Leeds.—We know of no instrument better than the camera.
"J. T." should write respecting the cadetship to the East India Company.
"A Constant Reader, X. K."—We have more than once engraved Freemasons' Hall. We are glad to see that the patriotic spirit of the militia is unabated.
"Geo. O'M."—Thanks for the sketch of Grana Uile.
"L. N."—Mogg's "Guide to London" is as satisfactory as any.
"Nest of Kin," Huddersfield, should apply to a respectable stockbroker.
"W. A. P."—The zodiacal light is considered by many to be the best solution; and "helicopters" may probably be another name for it.
"B." Norwich.—Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse is in the Dulwich Gallery. We do not remember the exact size.
"A Subscriber."—The law relating to wills has not been altered since 1838.
"A Subscriber" is mistaken. We have never advocated, either directly or indirectly, any such tenets.
"A Jockey."—Aristides was trained by Dawson.
"Agricola."—We will endeavour to procure the portrait of the Chief Secretary.
"A Subscriber from the commencement" has favoured us with the following correction of a passage in our No. 50, p. 255:—"The author of the excellent 'History of the Peninsular War' is Major-General W. R. P. Napier, C.B., the present Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, a younger brother of Sir Charles Napier, who obtained the glorious victory over the Amers of Scinde, and is the eldest of three, the other, Sir George Thomas Napier, being Governor of the Cape of Good Hope."
"A Subscriber from the commencement."—Will our correspondent favour us with the sketch of Avebury?
"A. R." should apply at Herald's College.
"Penn."—He cannot claim the legacy.
"W. Wedlake."—Mrs. Mardyn is, we believe, on the Continent.
"R. B. R."—A memorial to the Postmaster-General must be signed by several householders who well know the applicant.
"J. B."—In Everybody's Column.
"A. Q."—"J. D." Yarmouth, and "Dixi."—See our announcement of our next supplement.
"J. K. W. L."—We do not know, but our correspondent may probably learn of the choir in his own town.
"Patricius."—We consider, with our correspondent, that the present repeal agitation must prove very injurious to Ireland. Can he authenticate his statement respecting Mr. O'Connell?
"J. J. D." Post-office, Bath.—The communication shall be returned if the full address be forwarded.
"T. W."—We are glad to hear of his high approval of the two Supplements. To the second question, the engravings alone cost upwards of £150.
"Continuus."—Our space is limited.
"M. A. S."—Thanks for his approval of the Supplements. The price of the paper is 6s. 6d. for thirteen numbers.
"A Subscriber from the first."—The portrait would have been interesting at the time of the marriage.
"W. B. K." Knutsford.—Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch of the presentation, &c.?
"H. J. M." Clifford's Inn.—The MS. is left for return at our office.
"J. M. B." Newman-street.—We are sorry we cannot find time.
"A Subscriber from the first."—The post-office charge for delivery is, we believe, legal.
"W. B." Enfield.—The lines have merit, but are unequal.
"M. D." St. Martin's-street.—The novel now in course of publication in our paper is original, i. e. has not before been printed.
The Government School of Design originated with Mr. Papworth, and not with Mr. Dyce (as stated in our last), who succeeded Mr. P. as director. Thanks for the correction.
"A Subscriber."—W. B. wishes us to caution the public against an impostor who represents himself to be a collector on behalf of a Baptist congregation at Ratcliffe-highway.
"H. D. G." Edgeware-road.—We are entirely of his opinion, and think it a greater crime to steal the common from the goose than the goose from the common.
"A Somerset Farmer."—We have not space.
We have been much gratified in examining one of Chubb's patent detector padlocks made of gold. As to the utility of the Messrs. Chubb's locks generally, we can bear testimony from recent experience.
"E. M. S." Belfast.—We shall be happy to receive sketches.
"Humanitas."—We are happy to receive his good opinion.
"Goldtop."—A license is requisite for coins exceeding half-an-ounce weight.
"Mr. J. N." Bartlett's-buildings.—We cannot agree with Mr. W. as to "our Israelitish origin."
"H."—His suggestion shall be attended to.
"C. Castle" is under consideration.
"R. S." Belgrave, Leicester.—The subjects shall shortly appear.
Mr. W. G. of Charing-cross East, has published an excellent plan of the battle of Meenace, near Hyderabad, drawn by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, from a survey by Captain Jacob, Bombay Artillery. It is remarkably full and satisfactory in its details.

"Public Entry into Cork."—We have no room.
The Barge Day Newcastle, reached us too late.
"Le Chevalier de C."—We have not received the sketch of Beranger.
"J. B." Leicester.—Thanks for the lithograph; but the subject has been too often engraved.
"W. G." Gateshead.—At present we do not require the sketches suggested. The view of the establishment at Battersea shall appear.
"Captain M. Denton."—The loftiest chimney in the kingdom is that completed last year at St. Rollox chemical works, in Scotland. It is 450 feet in height from the ground to the cope-stone, being exactly the height of St. Peter's, at Rome. Last year also there was completed at Blinkhorn's chemical works, little Bolton, a chimney 367½ feet in height.
"Cantab."—Good Friday Buns. The term bun is derived by Bryant from bo-un, a species of sacred bread which the Greeks offered to the gods; and the cross commemorates the passion of Christ on Good Friday.
"W. D."—The actress in question first appeared on the stage in 1819, we think at Drury-lane Theatre. We cannot answer impertinent questions about ladies' ages.
"Rose."—The large conservatory at the Horticultural Society's Gardens at Chiswick, constructed by Ainger, comprises 11,000 feet of glass, and is heated by 2700 feet of pipe.
"Demoiselle" is quite right, but the error was merely typographical.
Several correspondents will be answered in our next.
"Continuus." Brighton.—Our correspondent's hints shall not be lost sight of.
"The Forest Days."—The second and concluding verses of Mr. Loder's song were accidentally omitted last week. (See Supplement, p. 365. We now subjoin them:—

Oh! merry it was brave bold Robin Hood
And his yeomen stout to see,
In their Lincoln garbs by fair Sherwood,
Meet under the trusting tree!
And they fed the poor from the rich man's store
(But they robb'd a right courteously);
And their name it went like a blessing sent,
Thro' all the north country.
Then, oh! for the days, &c.

Oh! the leaves are bright in the summer sheen,
And the glades still prankt with flow'rs;
But the archer green no more is seen
At dawn or at moonlight hours!
The old oaks sigh for the days gone by,
And the yew and the ash make moan,
And the sun looks drear on the forest sere,
For the days that for aye are gone!
Then, oh! for the days, &c."

Chess.—"Arthur Johnston," "G. Walton," "T. A.," "O. C. F.," "T. W.," "Shachpieter," "Pawn en passant," "Stalemate," "A Subscriber," "Savio."—See our chess article. We regret the error, and will endeavour to be correct in future.
"Philidor, Jun."—We could not find room for his proposed communications.
"Checkmate."—Your suggestions shall be attended to.
Several chess correspondents shall be answered in our next.
We are obliged to defer our chess problem for want of room.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—At the close of the present month we shall present to our readers another SUPPLEMENT—GRATIS; making the third gratuitous Supplement within Six Months.

We are compelled from want of room to defer our concluding notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition until next week.

FANCY FAIR AT GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—In our next will be given a splendid Engraving of the Fancy Fair held in the Painted Hall on Thursday and Friday, for the benefit of the funds of that excellent charity, the Shipwrecked Seamen and Mariners' Society.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.

Nothing is more calculated to breed feelings of irritation and discontent among the people, or to induce in the minds of the humbler classes of the community the idea that they are regarded by their richer and more fortunate brethren as a separate and distant caste, created only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, to minister to the cravings of luxury or swell the hordes of avarice, than the awarding by law of disproportionate punishments for trifling offences. The whole subject of penal regulation and prison discipline, indeed, is intimately connected with the art of government; for there is no surer mode of engendering a revolutionary feeling, which is generally the expression of some not groundless resentment against authority, than to administer the laws in the spirit of Draco. Every punishment disproportioned to the offence is so far an injustice to the offender, as it exceeds the just measure of severity which is called for by a regard to the safety and welfare of society.

From the more glaring atrocities by which the criminal code of England was lately disgraced the law of England has been freed, by the exertions of two of our most distinguished public men of recent times, Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russell. Up to the commencement of the present century our code ranked among the most sanguinary in Europe. The barbarism of the feudal ages had imprinted a character of cruelty on our legislation, which stimulated the efforts of the philanthropists of the day; Howard led the way, and Bentham, Romilly, and Mackintosh laboured in the field of purifying the statute-book from the relics of the dark ages. The result has been the restriction of capital punishment to a few cases of aggravated crime, in which the general sense of mankind still recognises the justice of its infliction; as well as the abolition of some barbarous modes of punishment which had survived the abolition of torture. The humanising influence of these changes has been extensively and most beneficially felt in the amelioration of the national character, which has been perceptible within the last generation, in the prevalence of a juster and sounder tone of feeling on the subject of criminal justice, and in the direction of the efforts of enlightened and Christian benevolence towards the moral reformation of the character as well as the physical excruciation of the frame.

Much, however, remains to be done towards the correction of our system of secondary punishments, in many respects a fitting companion of the elder theory of capital punishments, the practice of which is now so happily abolished. The great and crying evil of our criminal law is its inequality and uncertainty of operation, which are so great that no man knows with certainty the punishment which may await an offence committed by him, until he hear his sentence from the lips of the judge who tries him. On the temptations which such a system holds out to the criminal mind, ever prone to dwell on the chances of escape, and undervalue those of punishment, it were needless to dwell. One judge will visit an offence with transportation, which another dismisses with a fortnight's imprisonment; and during the sitting of petty or quarter sessions every paper is full of accounts of men sentenced to endure for months the miseries of a rigorous incarceration for no more heinous offence than that of purloining a basket of apples or a bundle of sticks. Something of this, we are aware, is incidental to every system of criminal jurisprudence, and arises from the very definition of crimes. But the peculiar complication of our statutes, the multitude of laws, and the equally great variety of those who are to administer them, have carried these evils in England to a very aggravated pitch. The revision of the statute-book, codification, and the establishment of local courts, would go far to remove these causes of complaint.

On the subjects of fines for assault, and costs imposed on summary convictions for slight offences against the person or property, there is no less evidence of the inequality of operation belonging to our system than in more grave matters. The same amount of fine which to the rich man is a trifle is to the poor man almost a confiscation of his substance, or a dead weight on the earnings of his labour which no exertions will surmount. Hence, the one escapes with impunity, while the

other, unable to pay the fine, is sent to rot amidst the contamination of a jail, and to take lessons in the school of depravity from convicted felons. Several gross cases of oppression from the imprisonment of poor persons unable to pay the costs of legal proceedings have lately been made public. Among these is that of a little boy, about the height of the table, who was fined, at the last Loughborough Petty Sessions, in the sum of 2s. 6d. for having thrown a stone into a private house out of wantonness; by which a child was accidentally hit, and cut on the forehead. The father, a poor labouring man, would have paid the fine, although the amount, small as it may appear, would have been a hard tax on his earnings; but the costs of the suit, the fees to the magistrate's clerk, and the constable, and other officers, who depend on them as a remuneration for their duties, having no fixed salaries, came to 12s. more. The poor man could not pay this, and the little boy was, in consequence, sentenced to a month's imprisonment. So much for this part of our system.

The means of ensuring fixity and equality of punishment after the sentence has been pronounced we must reserve as the subject of some future article. At present, the treatment of prisoners after sentence varies very much, according to the caprice of the local magistrate or the temper of the jailor, and the late case of Knutsford prison, which, a few days back, occupied the attention of the House of Commons, is a pregnant proof of the cruelties to which such a system is calculated to lead.

From every side complaints are addressed to us of the state in which the local authorities allow the streets of the metropolis to remain. Hardly a week passes in which some one or other of the great thoroughfares is not blocked up and rendered impassable by the operations of some wood-paving, gas, or water company. There needs no great power of observation to see that this continual tinkering could not be required if the work was properly done; and it is just possible that the members of the parish vestries, boards of paving commissioners, and so forth may find their account in these doings. The public business of the citizens of London affords a fruitful field of jobbing; and there exist no means, at present, of placing an adequate check on the proceedings of the local vermin, who burrow in the corners of our old jurisdictions, like rats about an old house. Nor will there ever be an adequate power of control over subordinate bodies until some great central corporation, embracing the whole metropolis, shall be established. Such a body would find ample occupation in the multitudinous affairs of this great city. We firmly believe this is the only measure which can apply an effectual remedy to the evils to which we have adverted; and the people of the metropolis may rest assured that they pay dearly, in a hundred ways, direct and indirect, for the want of such an institution. Look at what daily occurs in Fleet-street, even when no repairs are going on! The passage of the street stopped for half an hour, and scenes of confusion and embarrassment in consequence produced, which would disgrace the capital of a barbarous people. Had London possessed the benefit of a local Parliament, possessing jurisdiction over its whole extent, we should speedily see our great thoroughfares widened, and put in a decent state of repair.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT, Sunday.—The Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, who arrived upon a visit to her Majesty on Saturday afternoon, read prayers on Sunday morning before the Court in the large drawing-room.

MONDAY.—The Royal party at Claremont took an airing in the afternoon shortly before four o'clock. Her Majesty and the Lady in Waiting, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, were in an open pony phaeton; his Royal Highness Prince Albert was on horseback. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taken an airing soon afterwards in a carriage and four.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town at twenty minutes before five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in a carriage and four. Her Majesty and the Prince were received at Buckingham Palace by the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, Maids of Honour in Waiting; the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the horse, the Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Colville, Lord in Waiting on his Royal Highness; and Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Sir Robert Peel had an audience of her Majesty. A grand dinner was given in the evening at Buckingham Palace to the Queen Dowager, the Royal Family, and the Noble Directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music. The Royal Family were received on their arrival by the Maids of Honour and the Equerries in Waiting. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was also received by the Lady and the Groom in Waiting, and was conducted up the grand staircase to the drawing-room by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Immediately after dinner her Majesty, with her illustrious and distinguished visitors, proceeded to the Concert of Ancient Music. Her Majesty and Prince Albert entered the Royal box about twenty minutes before nine o'clock; also her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke, Duchess, and Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Among the company were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countesses of Jersey, Powis, Essex (Dowager); Lords Normanton, Powis, Bandon, Dartmouth, Devon, Emslyn and Lady; the Archbishop of Armagh, Bishop of London and family, and a most brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion. When her Majesty entered the company rose and received her in the most respectful manner; boisterous applause is not the custom at these concerts. The Queen and Royal party went into the tea-room at the end of the first part, when a great many ladies came, and were most graciously received by her Majesty, who took her departure about a quarter past ten o'clock. The series of these performances will close on Wednesday next with Handel's *Messiah*, for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians.

It is rumoured that previous to the nuptials of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, an application will be made to Parliament by Ministers, to settle an annuity on that Princess of £3000 per annum. The auspicious ceremony is now understood to be fixed for the first week in July.

THE POLISH BALL AT WILLIS'S ROOMS.—This grand entertainment, which is to take place on Monday the 5th of June, is likely to rival in brilliancy the fancy fair lately held in Paris for the benefit of the Poles, at which all the beauty and rank of the French metropolis presided, and which produced a sum of upwards of £1000. The lady-patronesses' committee, of which the Duchesses of Bedford and Sutherland, the Marchionesses of Abercorn and Alibury, the Ladies Marianne Alford and Norreys, are amongst the most active members, have held frequent meetings at Almack's, and have made arrangements which cannot fail to ensure a most splendid and successful assembly. They have particularly requested that all the ladies who were present at her Majesty's ball last season will appear in the dresses which they wore on that occasion. Sets of quadrilles, in Polish, Circassian, Greek, Indian, and other costumes, have been formed by the lady-patronesses, and many ladies who have taken tickets are imitating their example; but the committee are very desirous to be informed of all the quadrille costumes that have been made up on the Saturday previous to the ball, in order that sufficient space for effect may be given to the dancers. The lady-patronesses enter the room together, and the *coup d'œil* at the moment will probably be more striking than anything that has been witnessed at a public entertainment in this country.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—NOTTINGHAM COMMITTEE.—The general committee of elections met on Monday, and selected the following members to try the merits of the petitions presented in this case:—Mr. Ralph Bernal, Lord Courtney, Mr. Hastie, Mr. James Baillie, Mr. Ogle, and Mr. Charles Round.—ATHLONE COMMITTEE.—The same committee also selected the following members to try the merits of the petition presented to the house, complaining of an undue return having been made for the borough of Athlone:—Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Evans, Lord Barrington, Mr. J. M. Gibson, Mr. Joseph Neeld, and Sir F. Colebrooke. The following are the names of the chairmen appointed on Tuesday:—Mr. Charles Wood, chairman of the Nottingham election committee; and Mr. B. Hawes as chairman of the Athlone committee.

ATHLONE ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against the last return for this borough met on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, when it was stated by the agent for the petitioner that his counsel, Mr. Cockburn, "had gone to the Derby," and he begged of the committee to adjourn until next day. The counsel for the sitting member resisted this application; and, after several deliberations, it was put to the agent whether, if the committee adjourned, he would be answerable for the day's expenses. This he said he was not authorised to do;

and the committee ultimately decided that the sitting member was duly elected.

DETENTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA.—On Wednesday morning the subjoined notice was posted in the grand hall of the General Post Office:—"The Overland Mail for India, *via* Marseilles, detained. Letters in time on Tuesday, the 6th proximo."

NEW POST OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—On Wednesday the employees at the General Post Office and the branch-offices were making every arrangement for the new Post-office convention between England and France, which came into operation next day, by which the British rate on all letters to France and Algeria, or to countries through France, is reduced to 5d. on a letter not exceeding half an ounce, and the French rate to 5d. (10 sous) under the weight of a quarter of an ounce. To Spain and Portugal, Sardinia, and the southern states of Italy (when not conveyed by Mediterranean packets, *via* Falmouth), 10d. India, &c., as far as Bombay, 1s. 10d.; and any British colony or foreign country beyond sea (except the Mediterranean), *via* France, 1s. 3d.

EAST INDIA MAILS.—POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On Tuesday morning the following notice was exhibited in the portico of the General Post-office, and at the various branch offices throughout the town:—"On and after the 1st of June next a reduction will take place in the rates of postage on letters passing between the United Kingdom and Greece, Egypt, and Syria, when conveyed by British packets *via* Falmouth. The postage of a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be reduced from the present charge of 2s. 3d. from Falmouth and 2s. 5d. from other parts of the United Kingdom to the uniform rate of 1s. 6d., and so on in proportion, according to the scale of weight in operation for charging inland letters. Letters may be forwarded to Alexandria (but to Alexandria only), either paid or unpaid, according to the option of the sender. N.B. The next mails to India, *via* Falmouth, will be despatched on the 31st inst. for India *via* Marseilles, on the 5th June next."

ADDRESS TO LORD MORPETH.—On Tuesday the address of the electors and inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, agreed to at a public meeting in Wakefield, at which Earl Fitzwilliam presided, was presented by deputation to Viscount Morpeth. It bore the signatures of 38,674 of the noble viscount's supporters and friends.

IRELAND.

The *Limerick Chronicle*, which often obtains correct military information, contains the following extraordinary paragraph:—"During the repeal excitement in Cork last Sunday, the Protestant soldiers were allowed to attend church, but the Roman Catholics were confined to barracks." The same paper says that Mr. O'Connell received on Thursday, at Brundley's Hotel, Nenagh, the intelligence of his supersedeas as a magistrate, and left next day for Dublin. The number of magistrates already dismissed for taking part in the repeal agitation is said to be thirteen. The following letter has been forwarded to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland by William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P. for the county of Limerick:—"London, May 29th, 1845.—My lord,—I beg to resign into the hands of your lordship my commission of the peace for the counties of Limerick and Clare. I am not aware that by any law now in force it is forbidden to the people of Ireland to seek the repeal of an act of Parliament, which history tells us was obtained by the basest means and by the foulest corruption; and, though anxious to exhaust every hope of good government through other means before I unite with them in soliciting the repeal of that act, I cannot consent to retain any office which compels me to forego the acknowledged right to hold and propagate opinions not at variance with moral and statute law, which belongs to every British subject. Nor am I sorry to be relieved from the responsibility of acting in any capacity under a government which, while it forbids the expression of national indignation, loses no opportunity of exciting well-founded discontent. I am as anxious as your lordship to uphold the cause of order. Perhaps I may be allowed to say that I have an infinitely greater interest than your lordship in maintaining the public peace and the rights of property in Ireland; but so long as my fellow-countrymen abstain from violating any moral law, I shall feel it a privilege to participate in whatever indignities or sufferings may be inflicted upon them by their anti-Irish rulers. Being desirous to perform my duties as a free citizen of a free state, without infringing any established law, I may be permitted to ask your lordship, who are the chief interpreters of the laws of Ireland, not more for my own guidance than for that of others, with what number of loyal, peaceful, and well-disposed persons I am at liberty to associate myself in an open public meeting, in case I should be driven by continued misgovernment to ask from the British Legislature a repeal of the act of union? Is the legal maximum 100, 1000, 10,000, or 100,000? Does the law as interpreted by your lordship apply equally to England?—I have the honour to be your obedient servant, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.—To the Lord Chancellor of Ireland."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—MONDAY.—The Corn Exchange was crowded almost to suffocation. The doors had to be closed at one o'clock. Mr. O'Connell arrived from Longford shortly after twelve o'clock. John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair. The following members of the bar were unanimously admitted Repealers:—Sir Coleman M. O'Loughlin, Bart., Denny Lane, Francis Brady, Jos. McNevin, James K. O'Dowd, Michael O'Farrell, John Harken, and Robert Fergusson, Esqrs. Mr. Walter Gould, of Gloucester-street, solicitor, and Mr. Bernard Murphy, of Galway, solicitor, were also admitted members. Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, barrister, entered the room, and was received with loud cheering. Mr. O'Hagan, barrister, was also present. Mr. O'Connell moved the admission of another barrister, Mr. James Meade Loughlin, of Gardiner-street. Mr. Doheny handed in the subscriptions of 86 volunteers, 800 members, and 17,214 associates, from the South Riding of Tipperary. Mr. O'Hagan was elected a Repealer amidst loud applause. Mr. O'Connell then read the correspondence which had taken place between him and the Lord Chancellor relative to his dismissal from the magistracy. The Repeal rent for the week amounted to the enormous sum of £2,205 16s. 3d.

The greatest activity prevails in various government departments in sending off troops, arms, ammunition, and stores to Ireland, in consequence of the repeal agitation. Twenty-five thousand stand of arms have been despatched from the Tower and Woolwich during the last five days, and barrack stores of every description, ammunition, &c., have been sent away for the same destination.

At the repeal meeting on Tuesday Mr. O'Connell gave notice of an address to the people of England on the present posture of the repeal movement.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The following, received by extraordinary express, from Paris this morning (Friday), announces the arrival of the Overland Mail. The accounts are from India to the 2nd of May, and from China up to the 12th of March.

INDIA.—The affairs of Scinde were tranquil, though some troubles had taken place at Sirhind, and a serious engagement had been fought at Khyul.

CHINA.—The death of Commissioner Kiepoos was the only news at Canton, but fresh attacks were expected on the factories. On Major Malcolm's arrival Sir H. Pottinger was to go to Canton with the ratification of the treaty.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

The infant daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert was this day (June 2nd) admitted into the pale of the church, in the Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace. The members of the Royal Family, all of whom came in full state, were escorted by detachments of the Horse Guards.

The usual forms of state having been gone through, her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and other royal personages took their seats in the Chapel Royal shortly after 12 o'clock, when the great officers of the household took their places near the Queen and his Royal Highness.

The Lord Chamberlain conducted the infant Princess into the chapel; her Royal Highness was carried by the head nurse, attended by the Dowager Lady Lytton.

The sponsors were, Proxy for the King of Hanover; H. R. H. the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Proxy for H. R. H. the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, Proxy for H. S. H. the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg; and H. R. H. the Princess Sophia Matilda.

Upon the conclusion of the baptismal service, the infant princess was reconducted from the chapel.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the sponsors, and the other royal personages returned to the Queen's apartments in the same order as they entered the chapel.

The royal infant received the names of ALICE MAUD MARY. The ceremony was concluded shortly before two o'clock. The King of Hanover had not arrived at a quarter past two o'clock, consequently his Majesty, who was to have stood sponsor for the royal infant, was represented by proxy, as we have above stated.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT FOR CLAREMONT.—This afternoon, between one and two o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by her Lady in Waiting, arrived at the palace to luncheon with her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Majesty the King of Hanover, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, arrived at the palace shortly afterwards, in her Royal Highness's carriage, and joined their royal and illustrious relatives. The King of Hanover and the Duchess of Gloucester left at a quarter before three. Her Majesty accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, took her departure for Claremont at a few minutes before four o'clock, in one of the royal travelling carriages and four, preceded by outriders, and escorted by a detachment of the 13th Light Dragoons. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, with their respective attendants followed her Majesty, and also the following members of the royal household:—The Countess of Mount Edgcumb (Lady in Waiting), the

Dowager Lady Lytton, the Earl of Hardwicke (Lord in Waiting), Colonel Buckley (Equerry in Waiting upon her Majesty), and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater (Equerry in Waiting upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert). Her Majesty was received with loud and continued cheering by the numerous persons who were assembled at the marble arch at the top of Constitution-hill; and, indeed, throughout the whole of the progress of the royal cortege to Claremont. Her Majesty's stay at Claremont is not expected to be prolonged beyond five or six days.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty the King of Hanover landed at the Custom-house on Friday afternoon in a steam-packet from Calais. His Majesty arrived at his residence, in the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, at 4 o'clock, attended by General Hattori, Baron Marlortie, and his suite. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited his Majesty. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George also visited the King. His Majesty visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager at Marlborough-house. His Majesty also went to Kensington and visited her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia. In the evening his Majesty dined with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

DR. PUSEY.—(From a Correspondent—Oxford, Friday.)—On my arrival here to-night, I find that Dr. Pusey is suspended for two years from the University pulpit; against which he has just issued his protest. You may depend upon this "as from your friend."

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign-office to-day.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.—CLOSE OF THE INQUIRY.—The committee again met this morning at eleven o'clock, Mr. Charles Wood in the chair; upon which Mr. Cockburn said, he felt that it was useless to proceed any further with this inquiry. The evidence had not answered the expectations of the counsel for the petition, and the witnesses must have deceived the agents as to its nature. The room was then cleared, and, after half an hour's deliberation the chairman announced, "That Thomas Gisborne, jun., Esq., had been duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for the town and county of the town of Nottingham." The committee then separated.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—This night's *Gazette* contains a notification that her Majesty has appointed H. R. H. Prince Albert, Acting Grand Master of the most Honourable Order of the Bath; and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park, in the room of his late R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

THE OPERA.—Donizetti's new opera of "Linda di Chamouni," which was produced on Thursday for the benefit of Madame Persiani, was highly successful; and, taking the performance into account, deserves its success. It may be regarded as one of Donizetti's best operas; and no opera was ever more beautifully sung and acted. The piece, too, is splendidly got up. The house was very full. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Kent were present.

JUDGES' CIRCUITS.—The Judges sat on Thursday in the Exchequer Chamber, and selected their circuits during the approaching summer assizes. The following is the arrangement:—Norfolk Circuit, Lord Denman and Baron Alderson; Home Circuit, Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Baron Parke; Midland Circuit, Lord Abinger and Justice Pattison; North Wales, Baron Gurney; South Wales, Baron Rolfe; Oxford Circuit, Justice Williams and Justice Maule; Western Circuit, Justice Coleridge and Justice Erskine; Northern Circuit, Justice Wightman and Justice Cresswell. Justice Coltman remains in town.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Thursday afternoon an extraordinary general meeting of the members of this society was held in the theatre of the institution. The Duke of Sutherland, K.G., took the chair, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had graciously been pleased to intimate his readiness to become the president of the society, was elected by acclamation to fill that office, vacant by the lamented death of the Duke of Sussex, who had officiated as president of the society for twenty-seven years.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN.—On Thursday the anniversary meeting of the patrons of the schools for charity children throughout the metropolis was celebrated at St. Paul's, when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury. There were present the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Duke of Mecklenburg, Lord Ashburton, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Sir John Pirie, &c. The children—between 7000 and 8000 in number, the whole dressed in new clothing—were ranged on platforms, extending from the screen below the organ down the nave and round the centre beneath the dome, and had a very imposing effect. At the termination of the day's proceedings a collection was made of near £600.

LAUNCH OF THE INFERNAL.—WOOLWICH, JUNE 1.—This beautiful first-class steam-ship was launched on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, Knt., C.B. and K.H.; Captain Meredith, Captain Smith, inventor of the paddle-box boats; Commander Smith, and a great number of naval and military officers; Mr. Lang, master shipwright; Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer, and the heads of the various departments of the Dock-yard. Miss Hornby, daughter of Captain Phipps Hornby, C.B., broke the bottle of wine on her bows, at the same time naming her the *Infernal*. The wedges were then driven out, and this elegant steam-ship glided into the water in beautiful style, amidst the cheers of several thousand spectators, the band of the royal marines playing "God save the Queen."

SOUTHAMPTON, June 1.—The Severn started this day upon her first trip to the West Indies, and will call at Falmouth for the mails. She takes out thirteen passengers, and 200 bottles of quicksilver. The Great Liverpool sailed this day for Alexandria. The *Oriental* is expected on or about the 6th inst.; she has on board a large number of passengers, including those from Calcutta by the Hindostan.—The West India packet *Thames* arrived with her mails and sixty-eight passengers at Southampton last evening, at seven. She brings about 400,000 dollars and 127 serons of cochineal. The weather being thick off Falmouth she could not get in.

On Thursday the servants belonging to the new Post-office, consisting of the mail-guards, coachmen, deliverers of letters, postboys, &c., received their annual new suit of clothes, and presented a very gay appearance.

During the thunder storm on Sunday last a lad belonging to the free-school in Greenwich, who was sitting at a window, was struck blind by the first flash that preceded the thunder.

EPSOM RACES, Friday.—THE OAKS.—The Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for fillies then three years old, 8st 7lb each. (96 subs.) Mr. Ford's Poison, 1; Mr. Thornhill's Extremepore, 2; Mr. Payne's Bessy Bedlam, 3. Poison won cleverly.—22 started.

TOTAL SHIPWRECK.—It is with regret we have to report the total loss of the splendid packet-ship the *Great Britain*, Captain Shaxsin, master, on her late outward passage to New York, together with her valuable cargo. She was frigate-rigged, of 404 tons burden, and was built at Quebec in the year 1839. The preservation of her crew and passengers was truly miraculous. The ship and cargo were insured to the extent of £25,000.

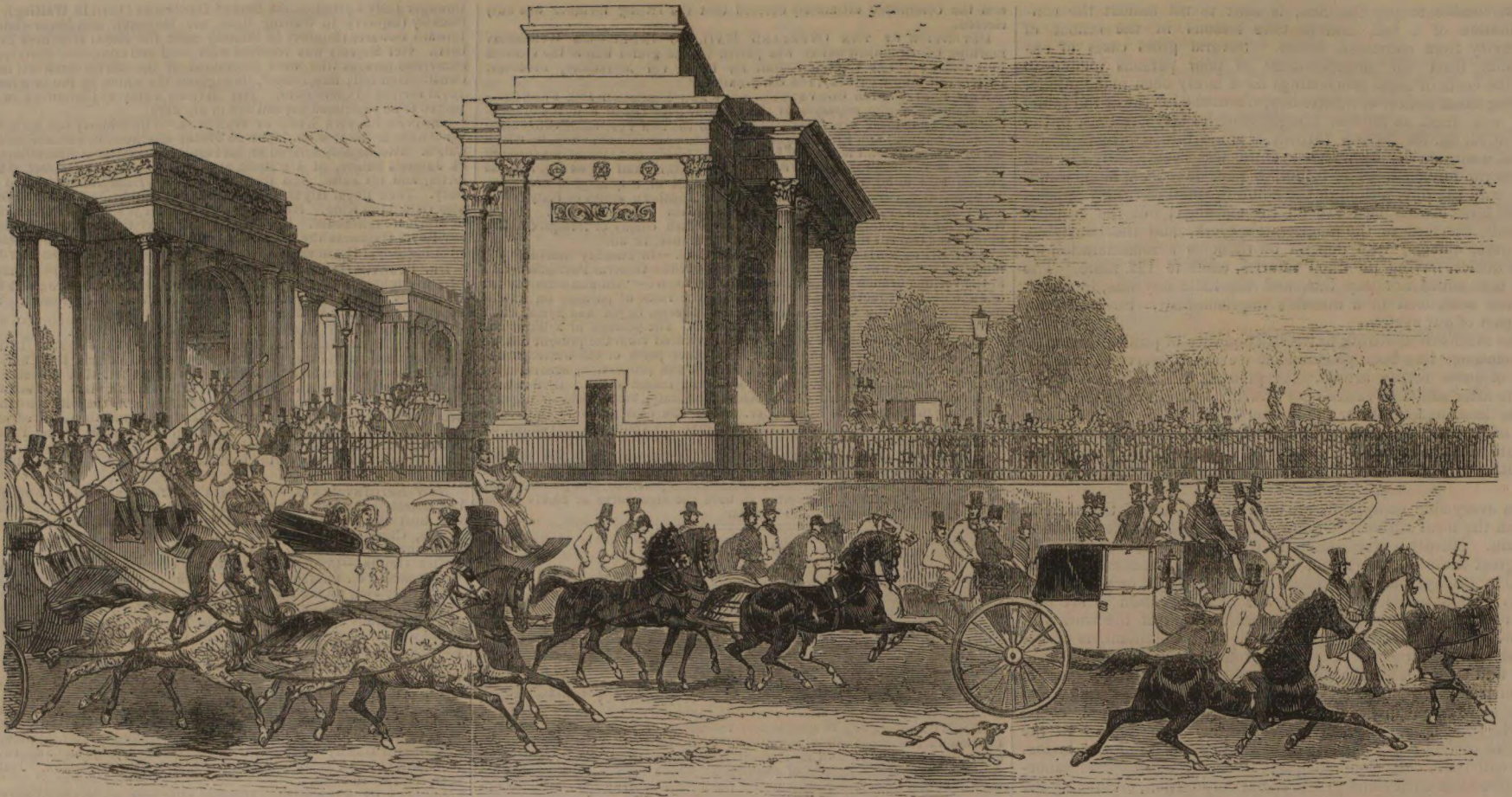
EXPLOSION OF A SHIP LADEN WITH AMMUNITION.—Shortly before eleven o'clock on Friday morning the town of Southampton was thrown into consternation by the report of the Tartar brig in the docks being on fire, and that she had, in addition to a great quantity of ammunition, two tons of gunpowder on board. The latter rumour appeared to be without foundation, as the actual cargo consisted of 1000 Paixhans hollow or loaded shells, a large quantity of rockets, shipped in London, and twenty brass guns, recently put on board, to receive which the Tartar had put into Southampton. The whole were for Vera Cruz. As soon as the fire was known she was deserted, as was also the John King, lying near her. Hundreds of people left the town, and many of the shops were shut up. The Sappers and Miners were requested to attend to fire into her, so that she might be sunk, and a party, under Lieut. Volland, was speedily on the spot, a 24-pounder being dragged from the platform for use. The preparation for firing occupied some time, the ground being unfavourable, and by the time that some eight or nine shots told, the flames had extended fore and aft, and the rockets and shells flew about and exploded in every direction. The Sappers were called off, and the immediate neighbourhood abandoned. The sight at this time was grand and imposing, vast numbers of the rockets going up simultaneously, and many of the shells exploding in the air. Some pieces of the iron fell a third of a mile from the vessel. Strong fears were entertained for the safety of the John King lying close to leeward, but she has escaped with slight damage to the rigging. About one o'clock the mainmast went by the board; about two o'clock a further and more powerful series of discharges and explosions took place, and at twenty minutes the ship sank in deep water. The Tartar was under 200 tons burden, commanded by Captain Byrom. She was built at Hythe some twenty years since. It was reported that she touched ground coming from the river, and from that cause, or from the stowage, had a list over; the crew said she was not fit to go to sea, and refused to go with her. Several of them were taken before the magistrates, who adjudged that they must go; we hear, however, that the captain allowed them their discharge. The origin of the fire remains a mystery. It seems truly providential that no injury took place either to life or limb. The depth of water, low tide, is 18 to 20 feet where the Tartar lies.

MANCHESTER, Thursday Night.—A most distressing fatality, occasioned by the explosion of a boiler, occurred yesterday at 1, Meddockvale Dye-works, the property of Messrs. Hulme and Sons, situate in Failsforth, about five miles from Manchester. The accident occurred about ten o'clock yesterday morning, when the works were in full operation, and it seems almost miraculous that it did not prove much more extensively fatal. One unfortunate being was killed on the spot, and others are so severely injured as to render their recovery a matter of very great doubt.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have come to hand. The *Moniteur* publishes long dispatches from the Duke d'Aumale, detailing the late successes against Abdel Kader. No fewer than 7000 prisoners have been captured, among whom are the women and children of several of the principal families attached to Abdel Kader. The Paris journals are chiefly occupied with eulogies on the heroes by whom this triumph has been obtained. For the rest, for they contain no news, they are content to reiterate their denunciations against England for the part which they assure their readers she has taken with regard to Spain. Mr. Aston and Espartero are, they say, engaged in a conspiracy against Spanish liberty; and add, among other assertions of equal probability, that the British minister has advanced 1,500,000 francs to the new Cabinet.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 25th ult. have arrived. Their contents are only important as showing the political excitement that prevails. All was quiet at Madrid and Barcelona on the 30th ult. The movement at Malaga had ended in nothing.



Hurrah for the Downs! hurrah!
Swell nobs, swell mobs, away!
Be your hopes as bright as the morning light

That ushers the Derby Day!
Hurrah for the rush—the throng—
The stream that flows along

LEAVING TOWN

Of life and joy, hurrah!
The bounding steed, the knacker old,
The lady fair the gipsy bold—

The jest, the laugh—the shout, the scold
The rent of rags, the sheen of gold—
Are all on the road! Hurrah!



THE SWELL DRAGS

Whip, whip! on moves a joyous freight
Of youths aristocratic!
In comet-like, bold, dashing course
They come it quite erratic.
Loudly on air as on they fly,
Their shout and laugh, float back—

Again, again, their whips resound,
In haste to see "the crack."
Unlike a searcher for the drowned
Whom waves and wind repel,
Our modern lordlings ply the drags,
However great the swell.



HORSE-VAN.

Though dark and dull this van appears,
It holds within a racer (ray, sir)
Of no slight magnitude, indeed,
Which will be claimed by Day, sir.
Which horse it is of all of those,
Like ladies' hair in papers,

Is known to none, but all agree
Outside are many gapers.
Strange cavalcade! but stranger still
Enough to make one smile,
The man that lingers in the rear
Is van guard all the while!



RINGING TO SADDLE.

Talk of trumpet, of drum, and of clarion, and all
The peals that to battle belligerents call,
A sound more exciting is borne on the air!
'Tis the bell that to saddle bids jockeys prepare.

The whole tribe of Scotts, Days, and Robinsons, springing
From rest or from slumber, respond to its ringing;
While the thousands around, with fresh longings and hopes,
Show their eager impatience, and press to the ropes.

[Drawn by C. Guys and J. Gilbert; and engraved by Orrin Smith and W. J. Linton.]

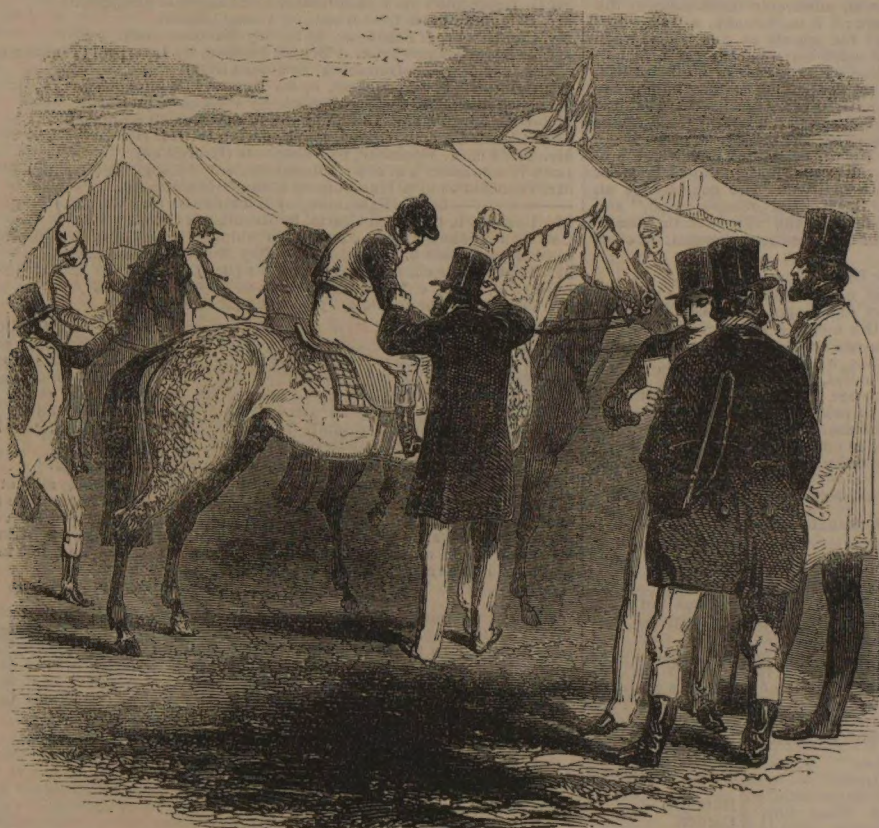


THE START.—THEY'RE OFF.

They're off! they're off! the shout, the cry,
Extend along the plain;
And countless hearts are beating high,
And countless eyeballs strain!

Rebounding and resounding hoofs
Are heard afar—now near!
Ye, here they are! the gallant steeds
Swift as the wind appear.

They're passed! they're passed! the race is won
Huzza! the winner's Cotherstone!



JOCKEYS MOUNTED.

"Observed of all observers!" bright array!
In all the hues the rainbow doth display;
Silent and stern, with brow and lip compressed,
As men on whom an empire's fortunes rest;
And who have braced their minds some deed to dare
Which shall to future times their memories bear.
Distinguished is your lot and proud your mien;
In stature small, but heroes of the scene.



AFTER THE RACE.

It is after the race—
What a change on each face!
Some nigh weeping, some laughing, some swearing—
Some down-hearted go home—
To the play-booths some roam,
In the hope their ill luck of repairing;
While some play roulette
And find that they get
Into a worse state than they were in.



RETURNING HOME.

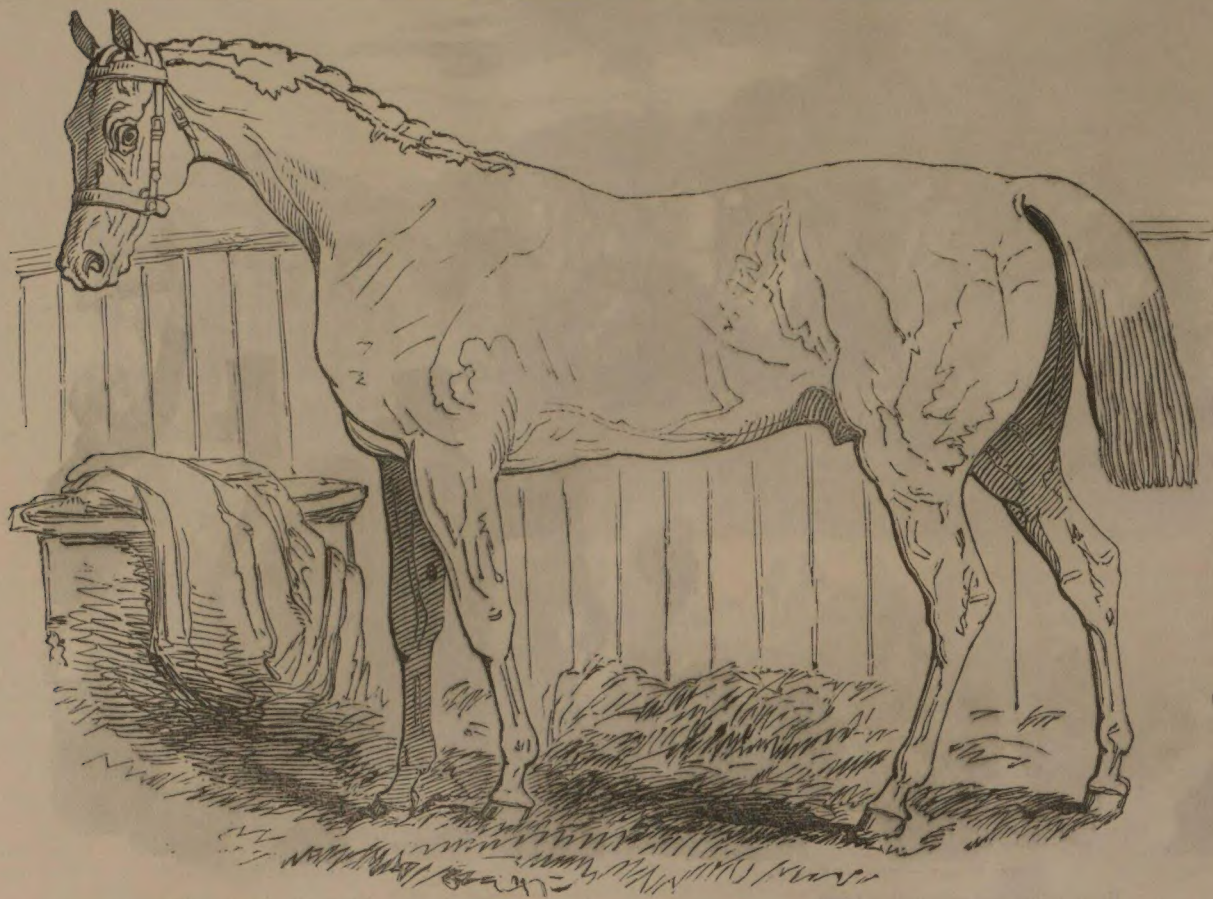
The monster-crowd is homeward bound—
A thousand cries the ear confound;
The noise of whips and wheels resound—
Bustle and clamour reign around,

And friends are lost and friends are found
Amid the dense array.
All haste to town! the flats done brown!

The rich, the poor, the gay,
All are whirled on their way,
But will not soon forget

The bustle and the bet,
The varied accidents they met,
Upon the Derby day!

[Drawn by C. Guys and J. Gilbert; and engraved by Orrin Smith and W. J. Linton.]



THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

EPSOM RACES.

The Derby day is an illustrated epitome of the history of English sports, manners, and society. It is truly a national scene, and one so peculiarly and so completely national, so identified with the very nature of Englishmen, that it will show more of the national character to a foreigner in a few hours than months of residence and inquiry could furnish even to an industrious and judicious investigator. There is a sort of magic in the words Epsom Races, which arouses the hopes, recollections, anticipations, and sympathies of hundreds of thousands of people of all classes of society throughout the great metropolis of Britain, from one end to the other, and throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. The spirit of horse-racing is peculiar to this country; it is a spirit indigenous with Englishmen, and though it has of late years been extended to the Continent, it is there as yet but a sickly importation, and can only be kept alive by the usual means and appliances for the preservation of exotics and interpolations. Let our readers look at the first of this series of views—"Going to the Races." Here is a perfect representation of what takes place at Grosvenor-place, the great thoroughfare by which the aristocratic visitors to the course make their way to the scene of action. Here may be seen an almost endless succession for several hours of those elegant carriages, the workmanship of the celebrated builders of Long Acre, &c., unequalled, and not to be equalled, in lightness, strength, convenience, and beauty, by the coach-builders of all the rest of the world put together. These carriages are drawn by horses of matchless strength and action—horses that are superior to any others to be met with in France, Italy, Germany, or Spain. Here may be seen, "going along" at twelve miles an hour, nearly five hundred pairs of "posters," the property of a single post-master, driven by "boys" dressed in the neat costume of their "profession," besides several hundred of other "posters" of nearly, if not of quite, equal worth and goodness. Here, too, are to be seen the splendid "turn-outs" of the noblemen and gentlemen who drive their own "teams," the Corinthian "drags" of the "four in hands" of the crack "whips" of the day, all hurrying to Epsom, and freighted with the most fashionable and lovely women in the world, by whose presence the sports are exalted, and the whole business of the day harmonized and humanized into rational and elegant recreation. The train of carriages that passes along this outlet of the western end of the town is of itself a sight well worth the being seen—a sight which, to look at, as the Roman poet says,—

"— would make old Nestor young,"

and one which many will long remember with pleasure, and talk of hereafter as one of the best things in memory's waste.

"Olim meminisse juvabit."

We pity those who have never had the opportunity of seeing it, and we hope an opportunity will one time or other be afforded to all our friends.

"THE SWELL DRAG."

The smaller cut, the "Swell Drag," is an admirable illustration of the manners of our noble "sporting gentlemen;" it is, forsooth, a "slap-up" concern. Nobody ever saw the spokes of the wheels of this vehicle when in motion, it is faster than a railroad, and more easy than the car of a balloon; it flies over the surface of the ground with the ease of a billiard ball, and distances all other carriages, of what description soever, both in the elegance of its appearance and the celerity of its transit. Look at the group upon the roof and on the box! The charioteer, a worthy pupil of the school of the celebrated *alma mater* dragsman, the late Mr. Bobart, M.A., of the University of Oxford, or of the equally celebrated Cambridge professor, Dick Vaughan, whose *sobriquet* involves the mention of a place "not named to ears polite," and is therefore omitted. His companions all "*quaddentes equis*," all having a taste for the "*aprici gramine campi*," and all equally skilled with himself in the mysteries of the "Turf and the Road," and anxious to display their knowledge for the gratuitous gratification of all beholders.

"THE RACE-VAN."

This cut represents an improvement of modern times, a van for the conveyance of a race-horse from one part of the kingdom to the other, with security, rapidity, and certainty. By this means a horse can be brought from Yorkshire to perform his engagements at Epsom without being exposed to the dangers of a journey on his feet, without being subjected to the fatigues of travelling several hundred miles, and without being at the mercy of that class of scoundrels who are employed as the agents of scoundrels as infamous as themselves to poison, drug, or hocus horses, who it is not convenient to certain persons should be winners. This "van" is an admirable invention, it preserves the horse in an equal temperature, and brings him to his point as fresh as when he left the stables of his trainer or owner.

"RINGING TO SADDLE."

Now is the moment of excitement. We cannot say

"Silence that dreadful bell,

It frights the isle from her propriety,"

because it is the signal that gives us assurance that all is about to be conducted with propriety. Up to this moment what a scene does the race-course present; what thousands upon thousands of people clustered into groups, and all in anxious expectation. Suddenly the bell is rung, the horses are about to saddle! Now thousands are on the alert; whole troops of horsemen are galloping from the "hill" and the more distant parts of the Downs to the place of saddling, to get a view of the horses about to start, to observe their action and condition, to get what fresh money they can in their "books," and to be present at this critical and exciting point of the sport. Those who unfortunately have no horses are running at the

top of their speed to the place where the saddling is appointed, and the whole appears a mass of moving objects rushing from many points to one centre, and taking for their motto, "The devil take the hindmost." The saddling at Epsom, we do not know why or wherefore, and therefore can impugn or blame nobody, is conducted in a different manner than the saddling at other places, and to our notions in a manner not nearly so agreeable. At Ascot Heath, at Goodwood, at Doncaster, and we believe at most other race-courses, the horses, after the course has been cleared, are brought in front of the Grand Stand, and saddled in full view of all the spectators. Thus a good opportunity is afforded to almost everybody of seeing the horses, and thus everybody is enabled to see the colours of the riders, so that during the race he may be able to see by which horse or mare the running is made; and, if he be so inclined, regulate his betting, even up to almost the very moment of the "coming in." We throw out this hint because, as we understand, the committee of the Grand Stand have, with great liberality, offered to give £50 towards a racing stake, provided the saddling for all the races should, at Epsom, as at other places, take place in front of the Grand Stand. The saddling is a very interesting part of the race. The horses are here seen to great advantage, and a good deal of intelligence is to be picked up, both by the old and young "stagers."

"THE START."

No sight in the whole range of sporting exhibitions can equal in beauty the "start" for the Derby. Here are twenty or thirty horses of the highest blood in the country, all bred with the strictest attention to pedigree, all trained with the most unremitting care and attention, even to the minutest directions of the racing stable, and with every possible adherence to the system of the most approved and experienced trainers and jockeys. These horses, all of matchless (except with other) "bottom, bone, and blood," and worth, in the aggregate, twenty or thirty thousand pounds, upon whose exertions and success perhaps a million of money may be depending, are now fairly brought to the "scratch," and about to prove, before a hundred thousand spectators, which is the best in his generation, and to whom the proud title of the "Winner of the Derby" is to be assigned.

The "start" is no easy matter either. It requires no inconsiderable judgment, no little patience, and no undisciplined experience in him by whom the signal is given to discern that the "start" is all right, that the whole cluster is fairly "off," and that the whole is not a "false start," and consequently no "start" at all. It is on this occasion that the temper of the horses is to be observed, for be it known to our readers that the tempers of race-horses are as variable as the tempers of their owners, that high-bred colts and fillies are as changeable and capricious as the tempers of high-bred young ladies and gentlemen, and that it not unfrequently happens that they display their caprice and ill humour at the very moment when docility and obedience are most in requisition. But be this as it may, the "start" for the "Derby" is a noble sight, and we can safely say the annexed cut is a faithful representation of it. Here are all the horses, springing as it were almost into the air, at the signal to "start;" the various riders taking their places according to their respective judgments, and managing their respective horses according to the plan of operations they intend to pursue in the contest. On Wednesday last this was indeed a noble sight. The "start" was as fine a one as we who have seen some scores of "starts" ever remember to have witnessed. Thus was the manner, and then the names of the horses:—

Mr. Bowes's b. c. Cotherstone, by Touchstone (Scott) 1
Colonel Charrille's b. c. Gorhambury, by Buzzard (Buckle) 2
Sir G. Heathcote's br. c. Sirkol, by Sheet Anchor (G. Edwards).
Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Gaper, by Bay Middleton (Rogers).
Sir G. Heathcote's ch. c. Khorassan, by Samarcand (Chapple).
Mr. Bateman's br. c. Chotornian, by Camel (Mann).
Mr. Combe's br. c. Fakeaway, by Freney (Bartholomew).
Mr. J. Brown named br. c. A British Yeoman, by Liverpool (Templeman).
Mr. T. Taylor's b. c. Gamecock, by Jereed (Nat).
Mr. Griffiths's b. c. Newcourt, by Sir Hercules (Whitehouse).
Mr. Mostyn's ch. c. General Pollock, by Velocipede (Marlow).
Major Yarburgh's b. c. Dumping, by Muley Moloch (Holmes).
Lord Chesterfield's b. c. Partisan, by Jereed (F. Butler).
Mr. Bell's ch. c. Winesour, by Velocipede (Hesseltine).
Lord Westminster's b. c. by Touchstone, out of Languish (Darling).
Mr. Theobald's ch. c. Humbug, by Pienipo (Macdonald).
— br. c. High ander, by Rockingham (J. Day, jun.)
Mr. Baxter's b. c. Magna Charta, by Revolution (W. Boyce).
Colonel Wyndham's br. c. Merton Lordship, by Muley Moloch (Crouch).
Lord Eglington's b. c. Aristides, by Bay Middleton (Robinson).
Mr. Grattwicke's ch. c. Hopeful, by Ellis (Bell).
Lord Orford's ch. c. by St. Patrick, out of Mercy (Wakefield).
Mr. Thornhill's ch. c. Elixir, by Emelius (Chifney).

They went off in grand style, and no sooner were they off than the Downs presented a scene of animation that neither words nor illustrations of the pencil can do justice to. The whole of the horsemen, thousands in number, were making for the "Corner"—"Tottenham Corner"—and making across the angle of the plain, to be able to see the race come round that well-known point. The excitement of this scene was unequalled. The chalky plain of Epsom actually rattled like a drum beneath the hundreds of hoofs by which it was beaten to double quick time.

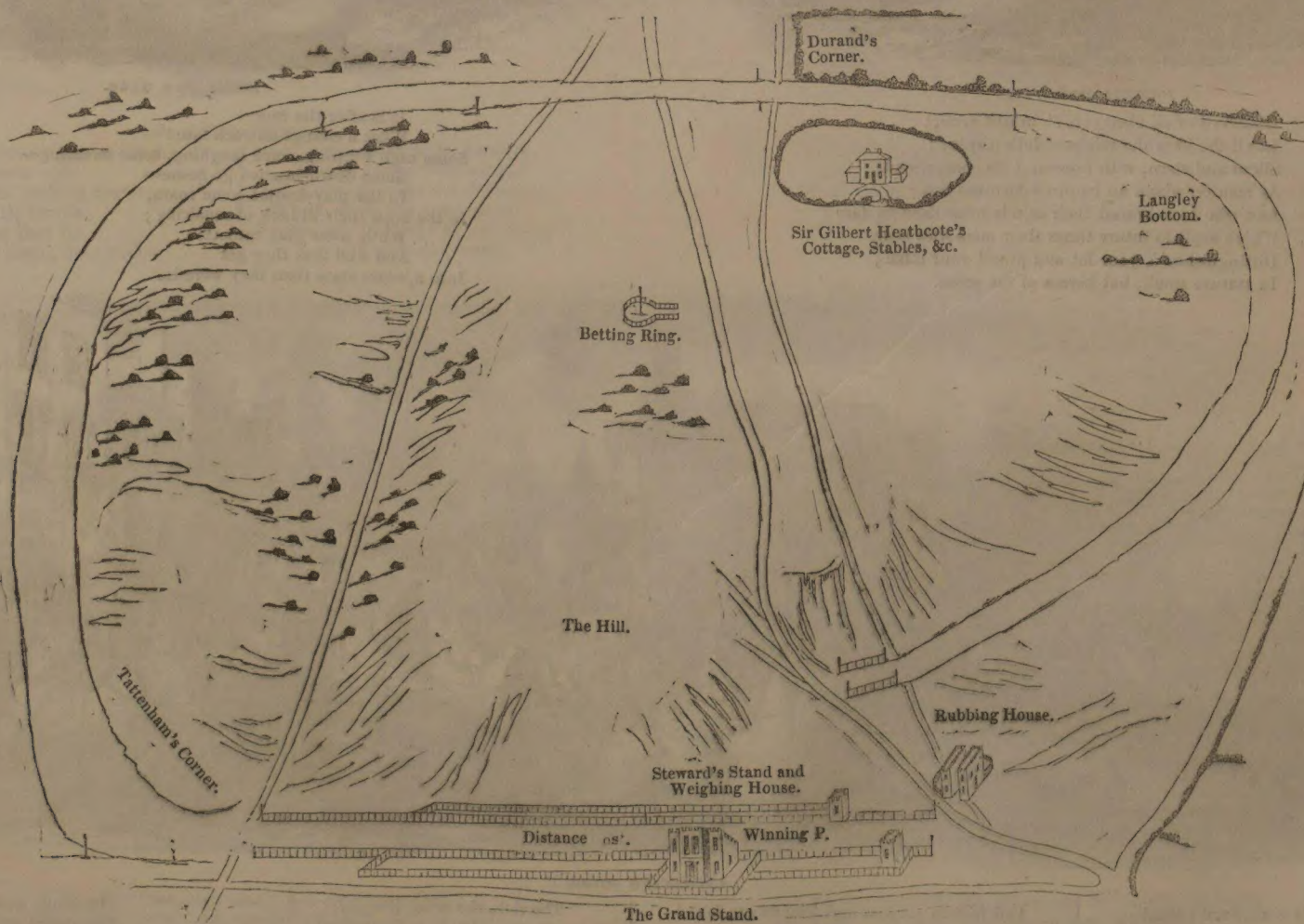
"Quadrupitante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum."

The plain shook and reverberated the blows it received, and at the moment the horses came round the corner the rush of pedestrians in their wake up the course completed the universal crash, augmented by the voices of exulting thousands. The event is known. The favourite, Cotherstone, was the winner; a noble animal, and one whose name will long live in the annals of horse-racing and the sports of the turf.

JOCKEY MOUNTED.

This cut will give a very correct notion of a very important part of the mystery of racing. It is a moment of great importance; and though it does not cause so much interest as some other parts of the "Derby" process, it is perhaps one in which as much actual business is done as any other of the whole day. It is a critical moment, inasmuch as it is the moment in which the owner of the horse gives his last directions to his jockey; in that moment he

"Reads him matter deep and dangerous."



FROM RACE-COURSE.

And at this moment it is that, on more occasions than one, the real secret of what is to happen has been imparted to the ear of the rider. We have seen—we cannot say we have heard—some curious things at this crisis, on which so much may hinge; and we know with what intense anxiety many an owner of a horse has imparted his last precepts to his jockey, and, as it were, taken, for a while, his farewell of the "venture" which he has launched into the "rapids of the race."

The next cut is also one of interest of another character; it represents the

"RUBBING DOWN" OF THE HORSES AFTER THE RACE.

Those who are not acquainted with the very great care necessary to be taken of a race-horse, are surprised to see the anxiety of the grooms and helpers in training-stables in the articles of rubbing down, wrapping in clothes, and "making," as it may be termed, the "toilet" of a race-horse. But all these cares are proper and fit, and all this attention is not only necessary, but absolutely indispensable; for, be it known, a race-horse, though one of the strongest animals in existence, is at the same time one of the most delicate animals, and one most susceptible of all others of the effects of heat and cold, change of atmosphere, and its concomitant diseases and inconveniences. The "rubbing down" affords an excellent opportunity for forming a good judgment of the shape and make of a horse: at this moment all his veins and muscles are in full development, from the effect of exertion and excitability, and all his proportions are exposed and legibly demonstrated. He is, during the operation, a fine study for an artist; and to those who want to become learned in "horse-flesh" this is the opportunity for taking a lesson, and making the observations by which their judgment is to be directed.

"GOING HOME"—KENNINGTON-GATE.

We don't know if any of our readers were present on the plains of Waterloo on Sunday evening, the 18th of June, in the year 1815, but if they were not, they will obtain a better idea of the tremendous rush along the various roads leading in the different directions from that remarkable place, when his Grace the Duke of Wellington called out, "Up, Guards, and at them!" and the Emperor Napoleon gave the word, "*Sauve qui peut*!" by going to Epsom on the "Derby Day," than by reading all the descriptions that have ever been written of that great event. There is not, very fortunately, anything resembling the cannonading, the *fusillades*, the pursuit of dragons, and the other concomitants of "glorious war," by which that day was distinguished, and the *exultant onnes* of the retreating parties made somewhat more rapid than agreeable, nor is there, perhaps, quite so much noise, as was heard "there and then;" but there is, perhaps, quite as much confusion, quite as much velocity of motion, and quite as much attention paid to the ancient maxim, that the "devil takes the hindmost" on all occasions where it becomes politic to "beat a retreat." The "going home" then may be confined to the retreat from a well-fought field. All are anxious to get into home quarters, and as most of the parties have partaken with tolerable freedom of the "creature comforts" of champagne, claret, sherry, beer, brandy, and other exhilarating fluids during their sojourn on the course, the retreat very frequently exhibits more energy than judgment, and a diversity of opinion not unfrequently arises between the drivers of the different vehicles as to priority of position, right and wrong "sides" of the road, and other similar matters, which does anything rather than facilitate the general "move," and occasionally degenerates into the "carrying out," to use a parliamentary term, of the theories of the disputants, into the most disagreeable practice of abusive language and hard blows. The great channel of retreat from the Downs into the town of Epsom, and the road to London, is down a narrow, steep, and chalky declivity, called a lane, and this lane is so long that it almost belies the old proverb, it is "a long lane that has no turning," for turning it has none, and length it has more than enough of. Here are to be seen swells, swell boys, heavy swells, and swells that have been lightened of their money and valuables; go-carts, carts that can scarcely be said to go, vans, caravans, the vehicles of the nomadic tribes, viz., gipsies, Romanees, Gabelmuzzies, long-remembered beggars, black-legs, red-legs, people without legs, viz., *torsos*, from the antique; horses and asses of all sorts, sizes, colours, and breeds, one-eyed, no eyes, "wind-galls, spavins," the refuse of dog-carts, resuscitated for the "Derby," leaving a "charmed," certainly not a charming, "lane," panting, struggling, blowing—bellowing to mend, &c., in juxtaposition, or, to use an appropriate Americanism, "a dead end," with the "turn-outs" of noblemen and gentlemen, all joining and jostling towards home, and urging their speed to obtain a good place in the heterogeneous procession. There is another road from the Downs to the London-road, but this is steep, precipitous, ploughed into ruts, and not particularly safe for top-heavy "drags," or top-heavy drivers; however, it has its quota of passengers, and sometimes its quota of accidents; but passing by such trifling drawbacks in the pleasures of the road home, the "lots," to apply a term of the turf, of both roads join issue at the end of Epsom town, and then those who have not fallen out of their respective conveyances are compelled to fall into the train of carriages, and "*faire la queue*" after the French fashion for something like three miles or more, through Cheam-gate, and so on through Morden-gate to Kennington, at which last place, Kennington turnpike, the artist has chosen the moment and laid the *venue* of his very happily-designed picture. The crowd at Kennington-gate is a perfect curiosity. "Tobacco-sands are on the return to town, and thousands who have not been to the races come forth about dusk to see the "fun," as it is called, but, as it means, the "mischief" which has taken place or is likely to take place. This "fun," for the most part, consists of broken panels, lame horses, "drags" that can be dragged no further, drunken men and women, a tolerable relaxation both of physical and moral strength, and the exhibition of the excitement of high spirits and good cheer. The sight is altogether, however, one which all should go and see. The strange diversity of characters, of costumes, of expressions, of manners, and appearance create, when mingled in one great mass, a scene of overwhelming surprise and admiration. There is something to please everybody; there is a good deal to be learnt; and, after all, there is no great impropriety in the conduct of any. The excellent police regulations prevent the occurrence of any very fatal accidents. It is, indeed, surprising there is so little danger to life and limb, when it is considered how many thousands of persons, of all descriptions, are huddled in so small a space, and that many of these persons are not remarkable for refinement of manners or delicacy of expression. But the fact is that good humour is the great characteristic of Englishmen, that there is no feeling of any vindictive sort in all the hard words passed and repassed, that the national character is one of sterling honesty and manly feeling, and that, however the love of harmless mischief may predominate for the moment, directly a serious evil is likely to arise the roughest of this group is forward to prevent it, to restore order, and promote good fellowship.

TUESDAY.—The weather for the fortnight up to Monday had been so unpropitious for out-door amusement as to cause anxious forebodings with regard to Epsom. Even on Monday the rain descended steadily up to mid-day, and the new moon, upon which so many relied as a fortune-teller, coming in wet and gloomily, tended to increase the apprehensions of those interested in the success of the races; at the same time that the course had become so excessively heavy as materially to affect the chances of some of the Derby favourites; the more acceptable, therefore, was the change that a few short hours produced. At one o'clock on Monday the sun ceased, the wind shifted, the glass rose, and every fear was dissipated. Nothing could be more favourable than the weather on Tuesday morning; a warm sun was tempered by a pleasant breeze, the roads were free from dust, and a respectable but not very numerous company enjoyed a good day's sport, with no other interruption to their comfort than was caused by a smart shower during the running for the Woodcote.

The first event decided was the great trial race of the week, the Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, for three yrs old 6st 5lb, four yrs 8st 10lb, five yrs 9st 4lb, six yrs and aged 9st 10lb. Craven Course. 10 subs.

Lord G. Bentinck's *Discord*, six yrs (Rogers) 1
Lord Chesterfield's *Knight of the Whistle*, five yrs (Nat) 2
Betting—7 to 1 agst *Knight of the Whistle*; and 4 to 1 agst *Discord*, Alice Hawthorn was a bad third, What fourth, and Moscow fifth. The others nowhere.

The *Sturley Stakes* of 25 sovs each, for three yrs old colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb; one mile; 5 subs.

Lord Stradbroke's *L. enus* (Nat) 1
Mr. Smith's *Spirit*, (J. Butler) 2
Lord Exeter's *Wee ret* (Darling) 3

Betting—5 to 2 on *Enus*, who made running all the way, and won cleverly by half a length; *Wee ret* a bad third.

The *Woodcote Stakes* of 15 sovs each, with 30 added, for two yrs old colts 8st 5lb, and fillies 8st 2lb; T. Y. C.; 7 subs.

Lord Albemarle's *Delapre* by *Isolero* (Whitehouse) 1
Sir G. Heathcote's *cut* by *Velocipedo* out of *Countess* (Chapple) 2
Betting—5 to 2 agst Lord Exeter's 1; 4 to 1 agst *Delapre*; 5 to 1 agst the *Velocipedo*. No others mentioned.

The *Mayor Plate* of £50; three-years old 6st 10lb, four 8st 7lb, five 8st 12lb, six and aged 9st 1lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; winner to be sold for £300. Heats, two miles.

General Sharpe's *Lara*, 5 yrs (J. Marson) 1 0 1
Mr. Cowley's *Adrian*, aged (Calloway) 0 1 2
Mr. Kimber's *Voia*, 5 yrs (Evans) 0 3 dr
Mr. Bird's *Reucap*, 3 yrs (J. Howlett) 0 dr
Mr. Brook's *Ima*, 5 yrs (McDermott) 0 dr
Mr. Theobald's *by Camel*, out of *Citron*, 3 yrs (Esting) 0 dr
Mr. Bastard's *Sir Fretful*, 4 yrs (Nat) 0 dr
Mr. Shepherd's *c. by Ascot*, d by *Confederate*, 4 yrs dis
Mr. Werninck's *Patchwork*, 4 yrs (Macdonald) dis
Sir G. Heathcote's *Aurungzebe*, 3 yrs (Bell) dis

First heat: 3 to 1 each agst *Lara* and *Sir Fretful*; and 5 to 1 each agst *Donnybrook*, *Reucap*, and *Adrian*. The race was between *Lara* and *Donnybrook*, and was won cleverly by a length. *Aurungzebe*, *Patchwork*, and the *Ascot* colt, started early in the race, and were distanced.

Second heat: 5 to 4 agst *Lara*, and 8 to 1 agst *Adrian*, who made all the running, and won by two lengths; *Lara* did not go for the heat.

Third heat: 6 to 4 on *Lara*, who waited to the last and won by half a length.

Match, 50, 10 ft, 9st each; mile and a half.—Mr. Hewitt's *Stickler*

(J. Day, Jun.) beat Captain Freestun's *Master May*. The favourite won easy.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for 3 yrs old and upwards. Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Herbert's *Teetotaler*, 4 yrs 1
Mr. D. Cook's *What*, 3 yrs 2
Duke of Richmond's *The Whaler* 3
The following also ran:—Mr. Skingley's *Ilaw's-eye*, Mr. Skerrett's *Lydia*, Mr. Brook's *Ima*, Mr. Forth's *Lacy Bankes*, Mr. Collins's *Norma*, Count Bathany's *Lasso*, and Mr. Balchin's *Dromedary*.
Fifty Sovereigns, for 3 yrs old, &c. Winner to be sold for 200 sovs. Heats, one mile.

Sir G. Heathcote's *Hydaspes*, 4 yrs 1 1
Captain Daintree's *Mingo*, 3 yrs 2 2
Mr. Goodman's *Chummy*, 4 yrs 0 3
Mr. Balchin's *Dromedary*, 6 yrs 0 4

Three others ran.
Plate of £50, for 3 years old, &c. Winner to be sold for £150. Heats, a mile and a quarter.

Lord Maidstone's *Titania*, 3 yrs 2 1 1
Mr. Shelley's *Nizza*, 3 yrs 1 2 2
Mr. Hornsby's *Revoke*, aged 0 3 3

Three others ran.
OAKS BETTING.—7 to 2 agst *Bessy Bedlam* filly, 6 to 1 agst *Decisive*, 10 to 1 agst *Judith Hutter*, 10 to 1 agst sister to *Jelly*, 12 to 1 agst *Laura* filly, 12 to 1 agst *Maria* Day, 15 to 1 agst *Elegance* filly, 15 to 1 agst *Messalina*, 16 to 1 agst *Fanny Callaghan*, and 16 to 1 agst *Extremore*.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE MAGAZINES.

This month's crop of magazines is an unusually poor one. Several of those which may be called old stagers, and whose face has been familiar to the public for some fifteen or twenty years past, appear to be stricken with the characteristics of old age—dotage, imbecility, and mental paralysis. Their tales are worn threadbare by constant repetition; the staple of their arguments exhausted; their politics may do for those who like politics, but their essays are not essayable by the most determined reader; their humour and fun are below Joe Miller's par; and their general aspect flat, stale, and unprofitable. An infusion of new talent is evidently required in this department of literature, if it is to maintain its accustomed status in the rank of public instructors, and its importance in the catalogue of public amusements. That this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, has great chance of being realized in the late appearance of a new candidate for public favour our readers may perhaps be of opinion in the sequel.

We really know not how to speak of this long list of periodical visitants in such terms as at once to do justice and avoid giving offence. What could be objected to our verdict if we should say that "Blackwood" is almost a blank, that "Tait" is tame, and "Bentley" blockish—that a flood seems to be thrown over the fun of "The New Monthly," and that the phase of "Fraser" is decidedly dull? Unpleasant truths, and ungrateful to the publishers' ears, yet to be digested as best may be. "Fraser," however, has one article sufficient to redeem the rest, and that is the paper on Walpole and his friends, which will be found a treat to the lovers of historical gossip and anecdote.

"The Dublin University" has a variety of agreeable papers, and announces an approaching accession of force in the persons of Mr. James and Cornet Alfred de Vigny, the author of the delightful novel of "Cinq Mars," which would itself be sufficient to set up some magazines, as magazines go now-a-days. "The Dublin" is always a favourite of ours, from the information it affords us on past and present manners and life in Ireland. There is great store of such matter in the article in the present number headed Ireland "Sixty Years Ago." The following extract gives a good idea of the style of the article, and contains an amusing anecdote of old Sheridan, the father of Richard Brinsley:—

The theatre was the scene of many outrages of the college students. One of them is on legal record, and presents a striking picture of the then state of society. On the evening of the 19th of January, 1743, a young man of the name of Kelly, a student of the university, entered the pit much intoxicated, and climbing over the spikes of the orchestra, got upon the stage, from whence he made his way to the green-room, and insulted some of the females there in the most gross and indecent manner. As the play could not proceed from his interruption, he was taken away, and civilly conducted back to the pit; here he seized a basket of oranges, and amused himself in peeling the performers. Mr. Sheridan was then manager, and he was the particular object of his abuse and attack. He was suffered to retire with impunity, after interrupting the performance, and disturbing the whole house. Unsatisfied by this attack, he returned a few nights after, with a party of his associates, gowmen and others. They rushed towards the stage, to which they made their way through the orchestra, and across the lights. Here they drew their swords, and then marched into the dressing-rooms, in search of Mr. Sheridan, to sacrifice him to their resentment. Not finding him, they turned the points of their weapons through chaises and clothes-presses, and every place where a man might be concealed—and thus they facetiously called *feeling* for him. He had fortunately escaped, and the party proceeded in a body to his house in Dorset-street, where the murderous determination of stabbing him, declaring with the conspirator in "Venice Preserved," "each man might kill his share." For several nights they assembled at the theatre, exciting riots, and acting scenes of the same kind, till the patience of the manager and the public was exhausted. He then, with spirit and determination, proceeded legally against them. Such was the ascendancy of rank, and the terror those "bucks" inspired, that the general opinion was, it would be impossible that any jury could find a gentleman guilty of an assault upon a player. A barrister in court had remarked with a sneer, that he had never seen a "gentleman player." "Then, sir," says Sheridan, "I hope you see one now." Kelly was found guilty of a violent assault, sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and, to the surprise and dismay of all his gentleman associates, sent to Newgate.

Of Power, the celebrated duellist, we are told:—

When traveling in England he had many encounters with persons who were attracted by his brogue and clumsy appearance. On one occasion, a group of gentlemen were sitting in a box at one end of the room, when Power entered at the other. The representative of Irish manners, at this time, on the English stage, was a tissue of ignorance, blunders, and absurdities, and when a real Irishman appeared on the stage he was always supposed to have the characteristics of his class, and so to be a fair butt for ridicule. When Power took his seat in the box, the water came to him with a gold watch, with a gentleman's compliments, and a request to know what o'clock it was by it. Power took the watch, and then directed the waiter to let him know the person that sent it; he pointed out one of the group. Power rang the bell for his servant, and directed him to bring his pistols and follow him. He put them under his arm, and with the watch in his hand, walked up to the box, and presenting the watch, begged to know to whom it belonged. When no one was willing to own it, he drew his own old silver one from his robe, and presented it to his servant, desiring him to keep it; and putting up the gold one, he gave his name and address, and he assured the Cockney he would keep it safe till called for. It never was claimed.

We are tempted to give insertion to the following spirited translation of Frederica Brun's "Hymn on Chamouni at Sunrise," a piece well known from the use which Coleridge has made of it in one of his minor poems:—

CHAMOUNI AT SUNRISE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF FREDERICA BRUN.

From the still shadows of the taunien grove
Trembling I mark thee, as I gaze above,
Eternal mountain, dazzling summit, whence
My vaguely wandering sense
Departs upon its world-overflowing flight
Soaring aloft, away, into the infinite.

Who fixed into the earth
The old millennial pillar, fast and deep,
Which, in the lapse of centuries,
Hath borne thee since thy birth?
Who hath uptowered along yon azure steep,
Thy bright, bold aspect, glorious to the skies?

Who poured ye out, ye jagged streams that roar
In your descending course, from the abode
Of winter, all unchangeable and hoar?
Who hath pronounced abroad

The voice of the Omnipotent behest:
Here let these surgy snapes for ever rest!

Who gives its march unto the Morning Star?
Who wreathes the borders of eternal frost
With tenderest blooms? to whom, still near and far

O, Arvifron, while around is tost
Thy wave-like anarchy,—to whom arise
The accents of thy dreadful harmonies?

Jehovah! yes Jehovah sounds aloud,
Where the tall iceberg's massy form is rent,
And where the topping avalanche is bowed,
Sheer o'er the thundering mountain's steep descent.
Jehovah rustles in the bright green trees,
And murmurs in the brooks and in the breeze.

There is less of the mere article-spinning of hack contributors in the "Dublin" than in some others, and that is one reason why we like it.

We have not yet said anything of a new magazine which has now reached its second number—we mean "The Illuminated," which is edited by Mr. Jerrold. We take some blame to ourselves for being so tardy, especially as we find our new acquaintance to have many claims on our esteem. If continued with the same spirit with which it has commenced, the new magazine will run some of the old ones hard. Its prose and poetry, tragic and comic, are of great excellence, and have a freshness about them which smacks of worth and novelty. Another merit is, that the bill of fare has great variety, from the circumstance of the contributors being apparently more anxious about the quality than length. The editor's papers are worthy of his reputation; he is well supported in his own vein of composition by Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. R. B. Peake. "The Sisters of Berne" is one of the many instances in which the verity of the old axiom, that truth is stranger than fiction, has been demonstrated. We had marked many passages in the various articles for extraction, but must content ourselves with quoting a "Song for June":—

SONG FOR JUNE.

Come, come, the ruddy rose
Is blushing on the tree;
And lily buds unclose
Their bosoms to the bee.
The gleesome world is young
In summer's laughing beam,
And sweet the silver tongue
Of every running stream.
Ah, come—ere Winter blows
With desolating breath
O'er lily and the rose,
And streams are dumb as death.
Yet then, e'en then, my sweet—
Ah, come,—for still in thee
Do roses, lilies meet,
And life-long melody.

The engravings (in wood) which illustrate the text are executed in a style of such combined delicacy and richness as in themselves to be worth the very moderate price of the magazine. This moderation is a thing to be commended, and shows a judgment and liberality in those who have set the magazine on foot which should be duly appreciated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

KENT.—The High Sheriff of Kent has, in pursuance of requisitions from various parts of the county, called a meeting to be held on Pevensey Heath, on June 9, for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament on the proposed Canada Corn Bill, and on full and effectual protection to agriculture, and every branch of industry.

LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER LARGE FIRE.—On Saturday evening, between five and six o'clock, another large fire broke out at the Duke's Dock Warehouses, used for the stowage of goods in transit by the trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, when three large warehouses, containing cotton to a very considerable amount, were consumed. By great exertion the fire was got under about nine o'clock. In consequence of the fire having broken out under very suspicious circumstances, the magistrates of the borough instituted a lengthened and rigorous investigation into its origin on Monday last, which was held at the magistrates' room at the Sessions-house, was strictly private, and was attended by an unusually large number of the authorities. It commenced at two, and was adjourned at half-past five o'clock, for the purpose of affording time for further testimony to be obtained. We understand that several witnesses were examined, and that their evidence left no doubt upon the minds of the magistrates, that the fire was the work of an incendiary at present unknown.

MANCHESTER.—THE LATE OUTRAGE.—On Thursday week the soldiers apprehended on the charge of assaulting the police, and attempting to demolish the station-house, were again taken to the Borough Court, twenty in number, along with ten civilians, three of whom were females, before Daniel Maude, Esq., and a full bench of magistrates. The case for the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. Heron, the town-clerk, occupied the court from half-past twelve in the afternoon until half-past seven o'clock in the evening. It was elicited, in the course of the investigation, that several of the civilians who had been apprehended were severely beaten by the police after they had been taken to the station-house. Much stress was laid upon this by Mr. Bent, one of the solicitors who appeared for the prisoners, and Mr. Maude, the sitting magistrate, also expressed himself very strongly upon the point. All the prisoners were fully identified except four, and these were discharged. The remainder were remanded. By an order of the Duke of Wellington, a strict inquiry commenced at Manchester on Monday into the origin of the affray between the soldiers and police. Lord Charles Wellesey, the colonel of the regiment (15th Foot), has gone down for the express purpose of being present. Major-general Warre presided, and the mayor of Manchester, the late mayor (W. Neild, Esq.), and the town-clerk, attended, but the reporters were excluded. The investigation was not expected to terminate for several days, and it is expected that ground will be laid for at least one court-martial.

SCOTLAND.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—MONDAY.—The Assembly met at eleven o'clock. Dr. Cook intimated that the bill of which Lord Aberdeen had given notice was not in reference to the *quoad sacra* ministers, as stated in some of the newspapers, but related to the settlement and admission of ministers. There was not, however, the slightest departure on the part of Government from their intentions regarding these ministers. It was, however, thought proper that the two subjects should not be mixed up together, but taken up in separate bills. The Assembly then (five o'clock) adjourned till seven o'clock in the evening, when, after hearing one or two cases by counsel, of no general interest, the Moderator, in an eloquent address, dissolved the Assembly till May 1844.

THE CONVOCATION ASSEMBLY.—MONDAY.—At this meeting the adherents of several additional clergymen was given in, and a great deal of miscellaneous business was transacted, but none of it was of a nature to interest the English reader.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Monday Major Whittington, who appeared on the police-sheet under the name of Mr. Simpson, was charged with an assault on one of the check-takers at the pit of the Opera-house.—The complainant said the defendant presented himself at the pit entrance, on Saturday night, with a ticket which he had purchased in the neighbourhood. As the defendant was in surcoat, checked trousers and waistcoat, he was refused admission, and made acquainted with the reason. The defendant insisted on being admitted, alleging that he had been passed without demur a few evenings ago in precisely the same dress as that which he wore. Complainant told him the regulation respecting dress, and recommended the defendant either to alter his costume or get his money back. The defendant went away, but returned in a few minutes, and said he could not obtain his money again, and he wished to know whether he was to be still refused admittance? Complainant said he could not pass him against the regulations; upon which the defendant struck him a blow on the face, and another blow on the head. The defendant was immediately taken into custody. He should not have pressed the charge had the defendant chosen to apologise at the time for the unprovoked assault. Had the gentleman purchased his ticket in the house the money would have been immediately returned.—The defendant, in explanation of his violence, remarked that he presumed the blow had been more severe than he intended, in consequence of some rings he wore.—Mr. Maltby said if there were certain regulations established as a condition of admittance to a place of public entertainment, it was proper for those regulations to be attended to. The defendant had acted wrong in attempting to violate those regulations; and for the assault which had been committed he should refund the fine of £5. The money was paid.—If the gallant major was refused admission on account of his trousers and waistcoat, we think the opera official should change the title of his calling, for he is evidently anything but a check-taker, and deserves to be ex-chekquered! QUEEN-SQUARE.—A lengthened investigation took place on Monday at this court, on the subject of the mysterious and daring robbery committed at the late Lord Fitzgerald's, and which has created considerable sensation from the fact of its having occurred only two days after his lordship's death. On the prisoners, William Cornelius Butler and George Howse, his lordship's steward, being placed in the dock, several witnesses were examined in addition to those whose evidence we have already given; but the case being still incomplete, the prisoners were further remanded.

ANNIVERSARIES.



THE RESTORATION OF KING CHARLES II.

This important event in our national history has been so minutely described by the diarists of the time, and their accounts have been so often quoted, that we shall content ourselves with chronicling a few of the leading details.

Pepys, the quaint and garrulous secretary of the Admiralty, has left us the liveliest record of the incidents immediately preceding the Restoration. On this occasion he appears to have accompanied Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, as secretary, in the fleet which brought home the King. When the House of Commons voted his Restoration, they also voted that £50,000, "to be borrowed of the City," should be given to the Sovereign for the supply of his immediate necessities; and how greatly he stood in need of this supply may be gathered from the following entry of Pepys, under May 17, 1660:—"This afternoon Mr. Edward Pickering told me in what a sad poor condition for clothes and money the King was, and all his attendants, when he came to him first from my lord, *their clothes not being worth forty shillings, the best of them*; and how overjoyed the King was when Sir J. Grenville brought him some money—so joyful that he called the Princess Royal (Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I.) and the Duke of York to look upon it, as it lay in the portmanteau before it was taken out."

Admiral Sir Edward Montagu had received orders from the Council of Parliament to bring over the King, and accordingly he sailed for the Hague, where, on the 21st of May, Charles and his suite were received on board Montagu's ship (the name of which, on the same day, he altered to the Charles), amidst "infinite shooting of guns," and after dinner the fleet weighed anchor, and set sail for England. It is interesting to read how Pepys had previously been through the fleet to proclaim the King, and of the joyous reception he had met

with from every ship; how the heart of the staunch Royalist must have then leaped with joy. Then, with what minuteness he relates the conduct of the King on the passage; how restlessly he walked up and down, "very active and stirring;" how, upon the quarter-deck, he fell into discourse of his escape from Worcester, where it made poor Pepys "ready to weep to hear the stories that he told of his difficulties that he had passed through; of his travelling four days and three nights on foot, every step up to his knees in dirt, with nothing but a green coat and a pair of country breeches on, and a pair of country shoes that made him so sore all over his feet that he could scarce stir; yet he was forced to run away from a miller and other company that took them for rogues." On the same evening Pepys heard some of the suite "talking of more of the King's difficulties, as how he was fain to eat a piece of bread and cheese out of a poor body's pocket," &c.

On the 25th Charles landed at Dover; "the King and the two dukes (of York and Gloucester) did eat their breakfast before they went, and there being nothing but ship's diet they eat of nothing else but peas and pork, and boiled beef." Pepys continues, "Dr. Clerke, who eat with me, told me how the king had given £50 to Mr. Shepley for my lord's servants, and £500 among the officers and common men of the ship. Great expectation of the king making some knights, but there was none. About noon (though the brigantine that Beale made was then ready to carry him), yet he, the king, would go in my lord's barge with the two dukes. Our captain steered, and my lord went along bare with him. I went, and Mr. Maunsell, and one of the king's footmen, and a dog that the king loved, in a boat by ourselves, and so got on shore when the king did, who was received by General Monk with all imaginable love and respect at his entrance upon the

land at Dover," where he did not stay, but got into "a stately coach there set for him, and so away through the town towards Canterbury."

Two days afterwards Admiral Montagu was invested with the George and Garter on board his own ship, as General Monk had also been at Canterbury on the preceding day. The king entered London on his birthday, May the 29th, and "with him," says Evelyn, in his "Diary," under that date, "a triumph of about 20,000 horse and foot, brandishing their swords and shouting with inexpressible joy; the way strewn with flowers, the bells ringing, the streets hung with tapestry, fountains running with wine; the mayor, aldermen, and all the companies in their liveries, chains of gold, and banners; lords and nobles clad in cloth of silver, gold and velvet; the windows and balconies all set with ladies; trumpets, music, and myriads of people flocking even so far as from Rochester, so as they were seven hours in passing the city, even from two in the afternoon till nine at night." "I stood in the Strand and beheld it," continues Evelyn, "and blessed God." Such a scene of impressive pageantry our artist has attempted to represent in the above picturesque engraving.

Popular observances, commemorative of Restoration-day, are now comparatively "few and far between." Formerly, the statue of Charles in the Royal Exchange was decorated on this day with oak branches. The equestrian statue at Charing-cross was, however, thus decorated on Monday last; when, also, in conformity with the old usage, the chaplain of the House of Commons preached before "the house" at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The attendance of members was very limited, and "the house" consisted of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the clerks and other officers, and about eight members; amongst whom were Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. John Round. The tomb of Pendrell, "the preserver of Charles II.," in the churchyard of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, was restored about eight years since, when also the custom of decorating the tomb with oak branches was revived. The wearing of oak-apples on this day was, in the metropolis, on Monday last, restricted to the heads of a few horses.

Among the chief city companies the day is celebrated with what is termed the "Restoration Dinner." That at Grocers' Hall is, we believe, the most sumptuous banquet of the whole year; turtle and venison are provided in profusion, and the whole is a grand display of civic luxury. Grocers' Hall, in Grocers'-hall-court, Poultry, is, by the way, one of the noblest establishments of its class. The dining-hall is very spacious, and hung with portraits of Sir John Cutler, Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and other eminent personages. At one end of the apartment is a music gallery, and not the least agreeable feature of the entertainments given here is the accompaniment of excellent music. The drawing-rooms, too, are very elegantly fitted up; and the company, in its general appointments, is not eclipsed in the city. It is very rich, has very large estates derived from different benefactors, and charged with very charitable uses. Deputations of the company visit its Irish and other estates, the several schools, and other charities, which produce the most beneficial effect upon their due administration. It is, indeed, a gratifying reflection, that the virtues of charity and hospitality are thus finely blended in the administration of the affairs of this opulent company, of whose benevolence their "loving cup" is but a truthful type.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, May 29th, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur,—In my last letter I gave you a description of one or two dresses for country wear, and which appeared to me to deserve notice; allow me now to call your attention to some town toilettes, which, I trust, you will think equally worthy of remark. Amongst the other fancies of our fair belles, I have remarked a robe in gitana plaid, with two deep frills, surmounted by others of similar material at the bottom of the skirt. The corsage is high, plain, and brought down to a point, with plain sleeves with gathers, forming jockeys. With this is worn a mantelet of black lace, very long and rounded behind, and trimmed completely round by a double lace flounce, gathered like a veil. Another dress which pleased me much was a robe of Colibri Pekin, trimmed with a flounce about one third of its depth, scalloped and slightly frilled. The corsage, which is plain, is very long in the waist, rounded at the point, and open in front; the sleeves are plain, and the mantelet worn with it was of lilac Italian taffety, trimmed with a plaiting of similar stuff; but infinitely the most elegant dress, according to my taste, was a barge robe, shot rose-coloured and white, with the facings lined with rose taffety. The corsage high, loosely gathered; the sleeves moderately wide, gathered at the top and at the wrists, and a scarf in white barge, with large satin stripes. To this last dress I must add one more, which was a delicious peignoir in muslin, trimmed en tablier with three puffs, lined with straw-coloured taffety; the under petticoat was in battista, embroidered throughout the whole length of the seam in front, and trimmed behind with three little falls of lace, somewhat slightly gathered. The corsage half high over the shoulders, and open in front, trimmed with puffings arranged for shape, and meeting those on the robe; the sleeves are loose the whole of their length. In describing dresses let me not forget to mention a new accessory to the toilette, which has met with general adoption here amongst those whose approbation at once fixes the seal of distinction on everything they patronise. It is a sort of under corsage, which is meant to be interposed between the corsage of the robe and the corsage itself in such manner as to protect the latter from being stained by means of the perspiration acting upon the colours of the dresses worn, and which, by rendering frequent cleaning absolutely necessary, very soon works a complete change in the original form of the corset. Amongst other advantages which it is alleged this under corsage possesses, is that of completely hiding the thickness of seams and gathers, so that trimmings of any sort to which ladies are frequently obliged to have recourse will replace with infinite advantage under petticoats, and thus procure at the same time a great economy both in corsets and robes, and a considerable lightness in the articles worn, a consideration which, in the dog days, is one that should not be overlooked. This under corsage, which is made in Gros de Naples, reproduces the form of the corset, upon which, in point of fact, it is moulded, and it is closed in front by means of little buttons so small as to be almost imperceptible. There can be no doubt that this under corsage is a very valuable improvement; and the proof that our Parisian dames think so is to be found in the fact of its general adoption, although it has been publicly known but a very short time. I trust in my next I shall be able to give you some hints upon the head-dresses most usually worn. Want of space, however, hints to me that I must now defer my description of these until my next letter, until which time I must say adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.



RESTORATION DINNER AT GROCERS' HALL.



ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN, FREEMASON'S HALL.

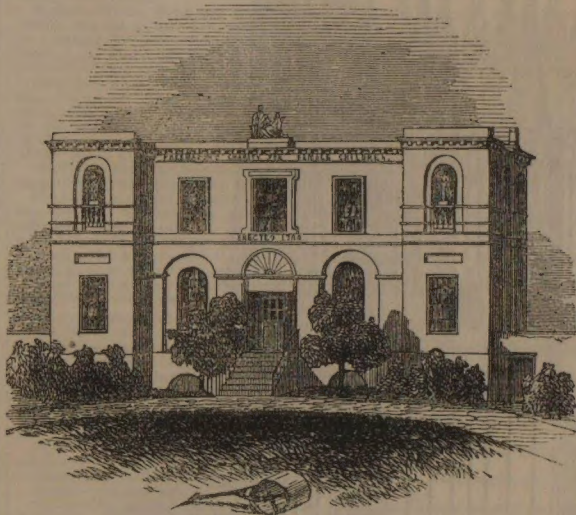
The anniversary festival of this excellent charity was celebrated in Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 24th ult., the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Ingestre, P.S.G.W., in the chair. After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the noble chairman introduced in terms of touching eulogy, the memory of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, late M.W.G.M.; his lordship reminding the company that his royal highness had been upwards of thirty years at the head of the craft, and had warmly supported the charity. In proposing the toast of "Success to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children," the noble lord emphatically stated that the education afforded by this institution was grounded upon the principles of religion, morality, and industry; and that whilst upwards of 550 children had, by their character in after life, added a lustre to freemasonry, there had been but one blot on the bright escutcheon, and in that case there was much more to pity than blame. His lordship alluded also to the circumstance that in the school of 65 children there is but one servant, and that the appearance of the objects of the society's bounty was a fair prototype of that which he found at home. His lordship then highly commended the matron and her two assistants, and requested the ladies present to visit the school establishment, and to trust no men, not even masons, when the welfare of so many children depended upon the instruction they might receive.

Sixty-four of the children were then introduced, wearing their usual dress, a black ribbon round their necks, the masonic arms on their sleeves, bound with black, and a black ribbon on their bonnets. Their appearance excited deep interest in the company, and many a bright eye was suffused with tears of affection and pity. The children sang an appropriate hymn composed by Sir George Smart, grand organist, who kindly gave his services of directing the youthful choir. The gallery was occupied by nearly a hundred elegantly-dressed ladies, to whom the children were introduced after leaving the hall, and it was truly gratifying to witness the many endearing marks of affection shown towards the younglings.

The noble Chairman next proposed "The Boys' School, and the President and Board of Stewards;" in returning thanks for which the President reminded the meeting that a granddaughter of the founder of the institution had just passed before them as one of the recipients of their bounty. He added that a child had been recently admitted whose father very lately had sat at that table, and who had been a life governor, steward, and annual contributor to the charity during his lifetime.

The company numbered 170, and the sum of £560 was subscribed.

The annexed engraving shows the neat façade of the school-house, erected by the governors in 1793, near the Obelisk, in St. George's, Southwark, at the expense of more than £3000, it being calculated to accommodate nearly one hundred children. The charity was founded in 1788, for maintaining, clothing, and educating an unlimited number of female orphans and children of re-



ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

duced Freemasons. The establishment has been munificently supported, so as to have enabled the governors to augment the number of children received into the institution from 15 to 65: they are received into the school between the ages of eight and eleven, and are educated, clothed, and wholly supported till they attain the age of fifteen years.



ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

We here present our readers with an engraving of the building about to be erected for the use of this institution at New-cross. The site is on an eminence overlooking the public road to the right, at no great distance from the railway station. It will be 170 feet long and 280 feet deep when completed. A contract has been entered into for the erection of half the edifice, at an expense of £13,635; and the other will doubtless follow in due time, as soon as the funds of the establishment will bear the expense. That no long time may elapse before this may be the case we fervently trust, for there are few institutions whose sphere of action is more important, and whose objects are of greater public utility, than the Royal Naval School. It was established to provide a thoroughly good education for the children of naval officers, most of them destined to follow the profession of their fathers. If there are any of our youth who have a peculiar right to be entitled "the children of the state," it is the offspring of naval and military men who have grown grey in the service of their country, and many of them laid down their lives for its honour and interests. The style of the edifice which has called forth these few remarks is plain and unpretending, its prevailing character being that of elegant simplicity. The proportions,

we understand are modelled on a design of the great Sir Christopher Wren. The architect is Mr. Shaw. The foundation-stone of this building was laid on Thursday last, in a temporary pavilion erected for the purpose, and gaily decorated with flowers and flags, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in presence of a distinguished company, which included several officers of the highest rank in the service. A great proportion of the company being ladies, the *parterre* of beauty displayed was such as we have never seen surpassed. The boys of the school, in blue jackets and caps and white trousers, formed a prominent and interesting feature of the scene.

PERTH.—THE MILITARY AND INHABITANTS.—The following is an extract of a letter from Perth, dated on Friday. We should hope the statements which it contains are exaggerated:—"Last night, a dreadful riot took place in this town, in consequence of a quarrel between some of the trades-lads and the soldiers. A party of the military sallied out of the barracks, and in revenge attacked the people with sticks, when a fearful commotion ensued. The constables were called out, and the Provost had the Riot Act read. The riot, however, was not quelled before the soldiers and a number of constables were severely beaten."



CAMILLO SIVORI.—AFTER DANTAN.

The appearance of M. Sivori, the pupil of the great Paganini, at her Majesty's Theatre, having excited intense interest in musical circles throughout the kingdom, we have been at some pains to present to our readers the annexed accurate portrait of this sole inheritor of Paganini's genius. His career over the Continent has been one of triumph, and he has already gathered fresh laurels in this country.

It was almost from his infancy that Sivori was a pupil of Paganini, since he commenced studying under him at his native city, Genoa, in 1823, when he was but six years of age. So rapid was his progress, that Paganini made him play in public after a study of two months, the compositions he executed being those of his great master. On Paganini quitting Genoa Sivori continued his studies under other masters, and travelled through France and England at the age of ten. On his return to his native country, the study of composition chiefly occupied his attention. In 1838 he again travelled, visiting different parts of Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, and Russia, and playing at the courts both of Vienna and St. Petersburg. He is a member of several academies; the Conservatoire at Paris awarded him a medal; and at Brussels he was publicly crowned. The possession of one of Paganini's violins has almost as much contributed to render him an object of interest as the fact of his being his pupil. It was a gift to him from Paganini shortly before his death, and is the violin on which he plays in public. The subjoined portrait represents the young artist, sketched in a caricature style, which originated, we believe, with the Parisians, and has become very popular in this country as well as in France. The first thing that strikes the eye is, that the young *débütant* is the complete reproduction of Paganini himself; the face is different, but otherwise it is the great artist resuscitated. There is the same peculiar manner of holding the violin, with the elbow completely turned in, the same position of the legs, the same swing of the whole body from the hips, and the same commanding jerk with the bow. Since the time of Paganini many performers have imitated his mechanism with more or less success, with more or less refinement, but none of them have caught up his spirit, and one by one they have dropped into oblivion. With Sivori it is otherwise: he has not only inherited the arm and fingers of his preceptor, but he has caught his spirit also.

Of the style of Sivori as a violinist, and of his pretensions to be considered the first of his day, we must say as to the former, that it is unquestionably modelled upon that of his inspired master, *but without any servile imitation*; and, with respect to his claims to be now looked upon as the greatest, the only worthy representative of that gifted genius, we believe that even the most emulous rivalry has admitted them. In fact, he is Paganini *idem et alter*. But let us first consider in what points of superlative excellence he has identified himself with his magician tutor; and next regard him *per se*, and inquire if he have any genius beyond that of the mocking-bird; and again, if so, how does that genius develop itself. In the first place, his *tone* (we do not mean that of his *fiddle*, which happens to have been his master's favourite instrument)—his power over the modulation of sound, is, in every respect, equal to Paganini's, from the rich swells of organic fulness, to

Such as the melting soul may pierce
In notes with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out
With wanton heed and giddy cunning!



PORTRAIT OF CAMILLO SIVORI.

The words we have italicized show how prophetic Milton was of the advent of such performers—no pictures could more faithfully

depict the manners of Paganini and his familiar! In the next place, Sivori's wand-like influence with his bow—at one time *non-visibly* vibrating a thousand delicate tremblings upon the ear; at another, "tearing out of the sanguine strings" superhuman sounds, with all the frenzied gesticulation of "one possessed;" again mocking difficulty (we had almost said impossibility) with a host of graceful and, to him, facile realities; in a word,

Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony!

In each and all of these Sivori is quite equal to Paganini! But yet some will say, "With all this, although he is decidedly the first now, he is not Paganini yet!" No—perhaps not. But why is this conclusion arrived at? Simply because a *great wonder*, in any view of creation, must be succeeded by a *far greater one* before we can allow it to be even on equality with its predecessor! We heard Paganini in the height of his glory, we hear Sivori in the very outset of his fame, and yet we have difficulty to decide which, "at times ripe for competition," shall be estimated as the greater genius. Had there been no Tintoretto perhaps there would have been no Titian; and, so far, we admit the obligations the present youth is under to the seer his master. But if he were not possessed of a master mind of

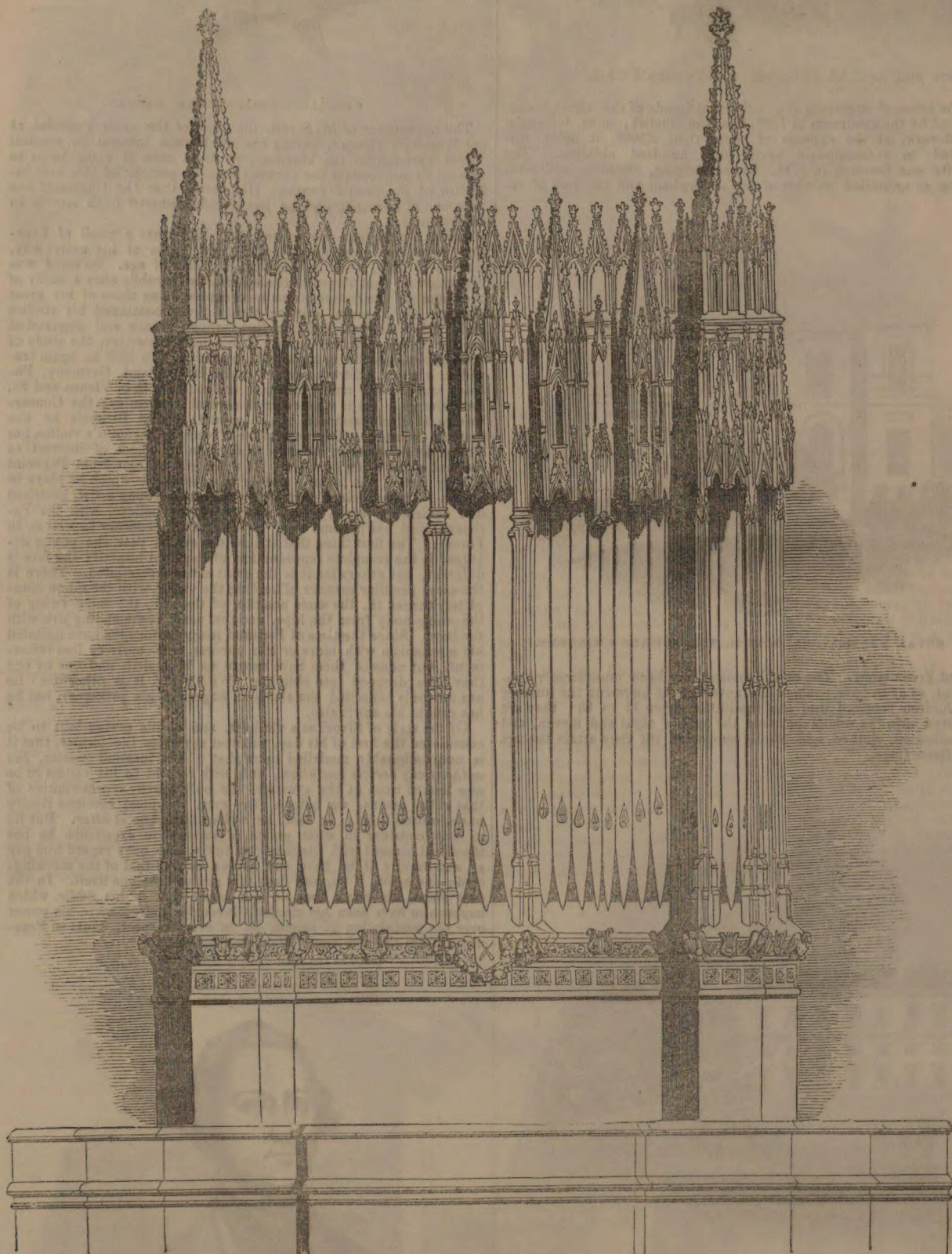
his own he could not have distinguished himself in that walk which belongs not to the *servile pecus*, namely, original composition. His concerto is a most pure and classical production, and does great honour to his head, if his digitals were no more than those of ordinary first-rate violinists. This, by far the most classical part of his performance, was received with comparative indifference by those who were anxiously waiting for the *bizzarries* promised subsequently. A word or two here on that wonder-exciting announcement "on one string." There is really nothing in it, many passages for the violin could not otherwise be played so effectively; and as to its novelty, only turn back to the solos of Scaramelli, upwards of a century ago, not to say anything of the concertos and airs of Rode, Rosquellas, &c., in more modern times, but anterior to Paganini, and it will be found that occasional use of the "one string" was much in vogue, although perhaps it was never carried to such perfection as by Paganini and his pupil. One word at parting for the present with Sivori: let anybody else attempt to play Paganini's music and they become contemptible; on the other hand, let *him* perform it, and it is worthy of the *maestro* himself, involving us in "A pleasant dream of past, mixt up with present joy."

CONSECRATION OF ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

On Tuesday morning this beautiful structure was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a large number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood; amongst whom were the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Burlington, and Earl Brownlow. His lordship, with his chaplain, the Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A., arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and was received by the chancellor, registrar, minister, churchwardens, and trustees, and by them conducted to the vestry-room. Having proceeded in his robes to the front of the communion-table (upon which the vessels for the holy communion were placed), the minister presented to him the peti-

tion, praying him to consecrate the above sacred edifice. His lordship, accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Lonsdale, the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert, the Rev. A. M. Campbell, and other clergymen, then walked from the east side to the west end of the church and back again, repeating alternately the 24th Psalm, the bishop beginning "The earth is the Lord's," &c. The usual prayer of the church and those specially appointed for the occasion having been read, the right rev. prelate ascended the pulpit, and selected for his text the 4th chapter of St. John's Gospel, verse 14, "God is a spirit, and they that worship must worship him in spirit and in truth."

The case of the instrument, which is designed by Mr. Candy,



ORGAN, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

the architect of the church, is exceedingly rich and in the style of the architecture of the church: it is composed from the best existing models of canopy-work of that date. Its outline is a square, with large octagonal turrets at each angle, and delicate buttresses and angle canopies surmounted by lofty and richly crocheted pinnacles. The space between the turrets is filled by a series of five beautiful canopies. The lower part is a solid bow, from which the buttresses and gilded pipes rise. On the impost is a series of angels bearing lutes, harps, &c., the various symbols of music. The whole organ covers an area of 14 ft. square by 30 ft. in height. It is a noble instrument, and merits illustration, as well for its interior construction as for the novel design of its case, which is in correct taste.

The church contains 1000 paid and 600 free seats. The cost of the building has been £11,000, exclusive of fittings. Towards the organ, the Marquis of Westminster has munificently subscribed £500. Service is to be performed in this church three times on Sundays, and twice on Wednesdays and Fridays. There will also be a litany service at 11 o'clock, and full service on all holidays. It has been determined that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper

shall be administered on every Sunday and on every festival of the church throughout the year. The Rev. W. Bennett, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, has been appointed to the incumbency.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER LADY PETRE.—We have to announce the death of the Dowager Lady Petre, who expired on Tuesday last at her residence in Harley-street. The deceased lady was eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Howard, and sister of the late and aunt of the present Duke of Norfolk. Her ladyship was born 29th September, 1767, and married, 14th February, 1786, the late Lord Petre, by whom her ladyship had a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are living.

A public dinner was given on Sunday at the British-hotel, Cockspur-street, to the Hon. Thomas Norton, one of her Majesty's justices of British Guiana, previous to his departure for that colony to resume his judicial functions. Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., presided, and was supported by upwards of fifty gentlemen, chiefly professional friends of the guest.

PROBATE DUTY UPON WILLS.—The duties paid upon the personal properties of the late Sir R. Peel, Mr. Coutts, and Mr. Rundell were deemed extraordinary enough, each of them being upwards of one million sterling. The probate on Mr. Arkwright's property surpasses them all. The personal property is sworn to be under £6,000,000! Besides this he is said to have left real property to the amount of £40,000 a year.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

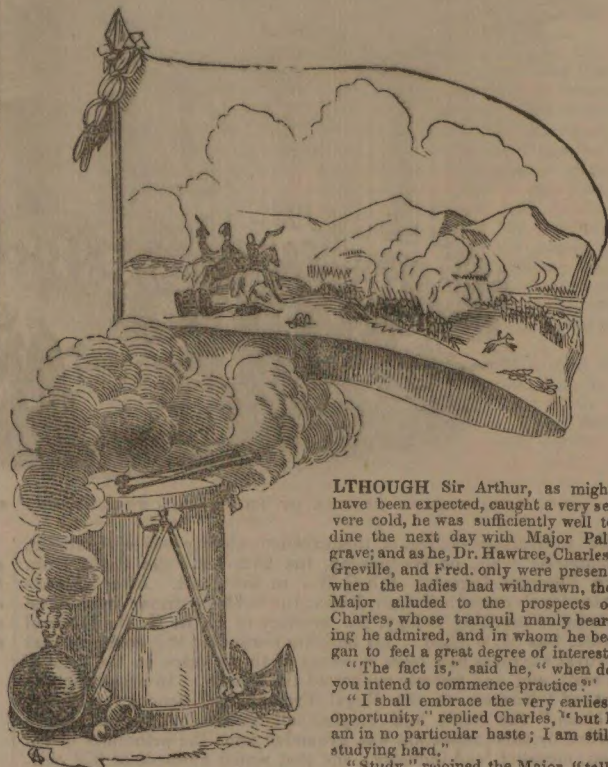
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

By HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XII.

THE DEPARTURE.



ALTHOUGH Sir Arthur, as might have been expected, caught a very severe cold, he was sufficiently well to dine the next day with Major Palgrave; and as he, Dr. Hawtree, Charles, Greville, and Fred, only were present when the ladies had withdrawn, the Major alluded to the prospects of Charles, whose tranquil manly bearing he admired, and in whom he began to feel a great degree of interest. "The fact is," said he, "when do you intend to commence practice?"

"I shall embrace the very earliest opportunity," replied Charles, "but I am in no particular haste; I am still studying hard."

"Study," rejoined the Major, "talk of study, why don't you enter the place for study! You'd have more

limbs to amputate there in one day than you'd have the chance of lopping off at home in twenty years!"

"Do you not forget that I am married?" suggested Charles. "Certainly not; but the fact is what has that to do with it? Take your wife with you. It'll be a change for her, and a glorious change, too. Take her with you!—the fact of your being married, amounts to nothing at all! What say you, Doctor, eh? Would you ever have been the man you are, if you had never seen a glorious field of battle?"

"Why, I don't suppose that I ever should have been in my present position." "Certainly not! Isn't it better than all the hospitals in the universe? What does a man who has been at home all his life know about gun-shot wounds, for example? Would I go to such a man to have a ball extracted? And when was there ever a finer chance for a young man of talent than now? The fact is, now is the very time! If I were you, I'd be off at once. There's no necessity for spending a whole life abroad!—a few years will do it; we shall soon settle this war!—we shall soon have Bonaparte *fast*!—and when we have him secure, mark my words, you'll never have another chance; for the fact is neither you nor I, nor any one here, will ever live to see another great war in Europe. I therefore say, go by all means! You would come back with practical experience sufficient to carry all before you."

"Well," returned Charles, "I feel obliged by the suggestion: I'll think of it. But how am I to get an appointment?"

"Oh, I can manage that," said Dr. Hawtree, "without the slightest trouble. You have but to make up your mind and the thing is done."

"Well, if you go," said Fred, addressing Charles, "I should like to go with you."

"Nonsense!" cried Greville, "how are you to get a commission? There are hundreds on the List at the present time."

"And there always will be hundreds on the List," said the Major, "but the fact is, the List has nothing at all to do with it. It's all very well to have a List, but what is it?—Why the means whereby those who are in a position to be importuned may make importunity dumb. They oblige their friends by getting youths placed upon the List; and a pretty obligation it is;—they may be upon the List till they are bald. The fact is, I could get your son a commission to-morrow."

"You could?"

"Of course—but not by placing him on the List. If he is anxious to enter the service he shall not wait long for a commission. And he can't do better. What can be more honourable, more exciting, or more glorious than the life of a soldier? If I had fifty sons I'd make soldiers of them all. A fellow of spirit is sure to rise now!"

"Or fall," suggested Greville.

"Or fall, as you observe," added the Major, "but a soldier is never apprehensive of falling."

"And he is wise," rejoined Greville, "for as things must take their course, apprehension is folly."

The Major blew out his cheeks, and not wishing for that point to be dwelt upon, waived it by commencing a most spirited description of the last battle in which he had been engaged. To this description all attentively listened, and so deep an impression did it make upon Charles and Fred, that they felt an irresistible desire to adopt the Major's suggestion that they also might witness those glorious scenes which had been with so much animation described.

There were, however, two other persons to be consulted before any step could be taken, for while Fred could not think of moving without the sanction of Alice, Charles had to obtain the consent of Lucrece.

"I wish," said Fred, on the following morning, "I wish you would mention this matter to Alice?"

"Modesty," replied Charles smiling, "is at all times an admirable quality, but in you it inspires special admiration!"

"Nay, it isn't modesty—but I wish you'd just name it?"

"Well! I will if you particularly wish me to do so, but it would have more effect if you were to name it yourself. There's no difficulty now. The Doctor's prohibition has been removed."

"I don't know how it is, Charles; I used to be able to speak to any woman, and upon any subject with which I happened to be conversant, without the slightest hesitation; but now, upon my honour, in the society of women I can scarcely speak at all!"

"You mean when in the society of *one*? But you had far better mention the subject yourself. You understand each other now, and I am sure that Alice would like it much better."

"Do you think so?"

"I am certain of it!"

"Well, if you think that *she* would like it better, I'll do it at once. But then, how shall I begin?"

"She and Lucrece you perceive are now walking on the lawn. Tell Lucrece I want her, and when you have drawn the arm of Alice in yours, ask her playfully how she imagines you would look in uniform, and all the rest will follow as a matter of course."

Fred, accordingly left Charles at once, and having delivered the message to Lucrece, took the hand of Alice and led her into the garden.

"Alice," said he, after having walked for some time in silence, for it is an extraordinary fact that she felt that he was about to communicate something, "Alice, how do you think that I should look as—a General for instance, or as a Colonel, or a Captain—or in fact, without reference to rank, as a military man?"

"Oh, elegant!" exclaimed Alice, "you are just the very figure!"

"Would you like to see me in uniform?"

"Dear! if your face were not buried in one of those odious black bear-skin caps, nothing could delight me more. I love to see an elegant man in uniform!"

"I beg to assure you that I appreciate the compliment!"

"Oh, but I did not intend it is a compliment: I merely meant to say that I thought you would look extremely elegant in uniform."

"And that you would like to see me in uniform?"

"Exactly."

"Well, I am very glad of that, for Major Palgrave has offered to get me a commission!"

"But not to enter the army in reality?—no to go abroad or to fight?—not to go into battle?"

"Why, in the army there are no other means of becoming distinguished!"

"Then I'm sure I shouldn't like it at all! No; I should love to see you in an officer's dress, but the idea of your going into battle is horrible. You may be killed! or you may, like the Major, lose an arm, and a leg, and an eye! No, I shouldn't like that. Oh, no!"

"But it does not, my love, of necessity follow that I should be either killed or wounded!"

"No; but if you should, how dreadful it would be!"

"But if I should not?—If I should return to you covered with honours, what joy you would feel! Who can tell what I may be? General Greville!—how well that would sound; or Major-General, or Colonel, or even Captain Greville! The lady of Captain Greville!—Captain Greville and his lady! Do you not think that it would look extremely well in the papers?"

"Oh, yes; but then the risk, dear, is terrible. If you should be wounded, I should die."

"Oh! I have no fear of that, my love! Do not think of it. Be sure that I shall soon acquire rank and distinction."

"Of that, dear, I do feel sure. I am certain that if you live, no one will surpass you. But it is a frightful thought that in an instant you may fall."

"My dearest Alice, I need not remind you that under any circumstances life is uncertain. Let a man be placed in any position, and in an instant he may fall. But I have no fear of falling: I feel that I shall escape every evil, and soon return with my object attained, that object being to prove myself worthy of you."

"But what does papa say? Does he approve of it?"

"The subject was mentioned last evening in his presence, and I am led to believe that he does."

"And your father?"

"Oh, he makes very short work of it. In his view things must take their course. If I am to be a soldier I must be a soldier, and if I am not to be, why I shall not. But I have not told you all: I shall not go alone: Charles will go with me and Lucrece!"

"Indeed! And Lucrece! Is it possible! Oh, how dearly I should love to go too! I should not care so much if I were with you all."

"When I get a regiment, dear Alice, you shall be with me."

"Oh, but I should like to go now! It would be delightful! But do not say another word now. I must run away and speak to Lucrece."

"Before you give me your consent?"

"Will you not go, then, without my consent?"

"I would not for the world."

"Then you are a dear! and I'll see about it; I'll think the matter over; but don't detain me now. I must speak to Lucrece."

At that moment Lucrece and Charles approached, and Alice flew to her gentle and affectionate friend, and drew her aside, while Charles and Fred. explained to each other the progress they had made.

Charles had, however, but little to explain, for he had scarcely mentioned the subject to Lucrece when she urged him with smiles to act upon his own judgment. She was sure that it would be highly advantageous if he thought so, for she always felt happy to encourage him in the pursuit of any course which he imagined would tend to his advancement. Opposition, or even tacit acquiescence, was with her out of the question; she would paint his every project in the brightest colours. Hope could supply, and inspire him with the conviction that it must be successful.

Caroline, too, when she heard of the proposal, felt happy in urging him to accept it, for having become extremely jealous of the influence which he possessed over his uncle, she imagined that if he were thus got rid of her reign would be in reality absolute.

The Doctor, however, as far as Fred. was concerned, knew not whether to countenance the step or to oppose it. He had watched the growth of his child's affection for Fred.; he knew how deeply rooted it had become; and hence feared that if anything fatal should occur her happiness would be for ever blasted.

"Why should he go?" he anxiously inquired of himself. "Why should he brave the chances of war? His object is laudable; but then what necessity is there for its being thus attained? He need not seek a fortune. He has one already; I have amply sufficient for them both. Why then should he go?"

Upon this point he dwelt with the most earnest anxiety until the expected arrival of the Major, who, on being consulted on the subject, so far removed his paternal fears as to induce him to offer no opposition; and as the matter was then decided, they started for town the next day.

"Now, my dear Frederick," said Alice, when they had left, "I do not know yet that I can allow you to go; but if I do consent, you must faithfully promise that you will not on any account rush into danger. Think of me, Frederick, when you are in the field; consider what would become of me if anything dreadful were to happen."

"My dearest girl, do not be apprehensive that anything of the kind will occur. You would not make a coward of me!"

"No, dear Frederick, not for the world! I love a brave man; and I know that you are brave; and hence it is that I fear that you will attempt too much—and fall in the attempt. Remember, dear, that your life is mine; and if ever I hear that you have undertaken any of those horrible 'forlorn hopes' of which I have heard Papa speak, I'll never forgive you. Promise me, Frederick—upon your honour promise me—that you never will!"

"I do, my love, promise: I never will, upon my honour."

"And do not be impetuous, there's a dear. Always keep back if you can; and never fail to remember that 'discretion is the better part of valour,' albeit Shakespeare has not placed the sentiment in the mouth of a brave man."

"Alice, be assured that, for your dear sake, I shall take all possible care of myself."

"Yes, do, there's a love!—because there is no necessity for being reckless. But you will not—no, I feel assured that you will not."

"Continue, my love, to cherish that feeling till I return. The war will soon be over, and then, dear Alice, we part no more."

The success of Dr. Hawtree and the Major in town fully realized their anticipations, for, by working together, they not only obtained the commissions, but managed to attach Charles and Fred. to the same regiment.

The outfits were therefore immediately ordered, and when all had been prepared to their entire satisfaction—but more especially to that of Alice, who, when she saw Fred. in his full dress, pronounced it to be her unbiased opinion that no one ever yet looked half so handsome!—Dr. Cleveland and Ensign Greville left England with the amiable, happy Lucrece.



(To be continued weekly.)

The Belgian journals relate the following strange occurrence:—"A gentleman named B., a native of Holland, has been for some time confined in a madhouse at Brussels for religious monomania. He one day got loose, and climbed up one of the trees, with the design, he said, to go straight to heaven. Those below who saw him climbing up feared a fall, and the director of the establishment ordered mattresses to be placed under the tree. Before this could be done, he jumped down, came on his feet, and was but little hurt. The shock, strange to say, cured his mental alienation, and a few days since he left the madhouse perfectly well."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Malta Times* of the 9th ult. contains the following naval intelligence:—"The Locust left for Corfu on the 4th. It is said that she will convey Major-General Sir G. Berkeley Ragusa. The Snake left on the 7th for Athens. The Howe will leave for England on the arrival of the Achéron from Marseilles. The French ship of the line *Indefatigable* and the brig *Alcide* have arrived at Milo from Toulon. The *Stromboli*, with Admiral Sir J. Louis, is expected to sail on the 15th. The *Formidable* is lying at Gibraltar, awaiting the arrival of the Howe to transfer on board her invalids and stores taken from Malta for England. The *Formidable* will then return to Malta."

Woolwich.—The *Cyclops* steam vessel, Capt. Horatio T. Austin, C. B., sailed for Ireland at two o'clock, a.m., on Tuesday, May 30. The completing this vessel in such an incredibly short space of time is unexampled in the history of the British Navy. The *Rhadamanthus* steam-vessel, Master Commander T. Lean, called at Purfleet on her way down the river on Sunday, and took on board a large quantity of ammunition. The quantity of arms shipped on board of her from the Tower is said to be 25,000 muskets. The workmen in the loading department of the royal arsenal were employed a considerable time in shipping stores to be conveyed to Ireland, and the laboratory workmen were to be engaged extra hours during the week.

Troops for Ireland.—On Sunday morning last, we believe quite unexpectedly, the 2nd Dragoon Guards (or Queen's Bays), then stationed in the cavalry barracks, Mulme,

received the "route" for Ireland, and they marched from Manchester, on Monday, for Liverpool. It is said that their present destination is Mullingar.

Foamouth, May 30.—The *Rhadamanthus* this morning arrived from the eastward, and, at one o'clock, p.m., Major Castellan, Lieutenants Tate, Parke, and Davis, with sixty gunners, four six-pounders, and two howitzers, embarked in her and sailed immediately, it is supposed for Dublin. The entire complement, including officers and privates, from this division, will be about 380. Rear-Admiral Bowles, it is said, will hoist his flag in the *Malabar*, 72, and be stationed on the Irish coast.

We have the highest authority to state that if any of the Chelsea or Kilmainham pensioners connect themselves with the repeal movement, directly or indirectly, their names will instantly be struck off the list.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *Montrose* arrived at Falmouth on Saturday with the mails from Gibraltar of the 18th inst., Cadix 19th, Lisbon 22nd, Oporto 23rd, and Vigo 24th; met the *Royal Tar* at Gibraltar, and received her passengers for England from Madeira, which island she left on the 12th inst. There is not a word of news by this arrival. Besides the passengers, the *Montrose* had on board several of the crew of the *barque Bridget Timmins*, lost at Barcelona. The transport *barque Boyne* arrived at Gibraltar on Corfu, on the 13th of May; and the *Tory* sailed thence for England, on the 12th. The *Tagus* steamer passed up for Malta on the same day. The French ships of war *Marengo* and *Friedland* sailed on the 13th for Brest. Off Cape St. Vincent saw the *Peninsular Company's* steamer *Pasha*, and off Cape Finisterre the *Lady Mary Wood*, both bound southward.

Spain.—From letters received at Lloyd's from their agents at Mazanilla, dated April 6, and from New York of the 13th ult., it appears that a fisherman, arrived at the former port from Twelve League Keys, reported that a pirate had brought his crew on board a brig close into the Keys, on or about the 14th of March, and burnt her in the course of the night; and the *Adelaide*, Captain Adams, arrived at New York, previous to the 14th ult., from Matanzas, reported that a Spanish vessel arrived there about the 29th of April, which had been chased a whole day off the Bahama-banks by a piratical-looking schooner.

Wick, May 26.—The *Friendship*, Duncan, from Liverpool to this port, put into Easdale, 1st inst., with damage, having struck on a rock, and proceeded on the 16th for Oban, to repair.

Paris, May 26.—The *Union*, from Batavia to Havre, put into Mauritius, Feb. 26, leaky, and mast sprung. A schooner, supposed to be English, was seen to founder, 20th inst., four leagues off Dartmouth, by the *Nouvelle Intrepide*, arrived at Fecamp.

New York, May 6.—The *Nathaniel Hooper*, Churchill, from Liverpool to Havannah, put into Norfolk, 1st inst., with loss of spars, sails, rigging, &c., having been in contact with the *Jane*, from Liverpool to Charleston. A large ship, with painted ports, and dismasted, was on shore on Love Key, Florida Reef, 23rd ult. The *Jane*, from Copenhagen to Havannah, was wrecked, March 14, near Nuevetaas—crew saved. The *Albar*, Dumaresq, arrived here from China, got on a coral reef near Borneo, damaged her bottom, and became very leaky.

April 10.—The *Emerentine*, Audette, from Montreal to Dalhousie, was wrecked on Anticosti, 23rd November—crew supposed to be lost. The *Maryland* (British brig), from Turk's Island to Philadelphia, was spoken 14th ult., lat. 36, lon. 74, with loss of foremast. An American barque, of about 400 tons, with bright sides, was seen on shore on Cape Antonio, 23rd ult., by the *Andelle*, arrived at New Orleans. A full-rigged brig, supposed the *Lancet*, was on shore on Abasco Beach, 4th inst.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market, this week, have been on a fair average scale, and, generally speaking, of good quality. Owing, however, to the continuance of unusually wet weather for the time of year, and to most of the dealers being short of stock, the demand for both red and white wheat of home produce has ruled firm and the prices have advanced about 1s per quarter, at which rate of improvement good clearances have been effected. Although the show of free foreign wheat has proved large, the inquiry for it has been firm, on full as good terms as of late; but, in grain under lock, next to nothing has been transacted. Barley and malt have gone off at about previous curricula. Good sound oats, as well as beans and peas, have sold freely; other kinds slowly, without alteration in price. The four trade has ruled inactive, but the quotations have been supported.

ANALYSIS.—English: wheat, 10,870; barley, 2160; oats, 7780; and malt, 5170 quarters; flour, 5790 sacks. Irish: barley, 520; and oats, 9380 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2830; and barley, 1600 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 50s; ditto white, 52s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 45s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malted ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto, white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; mung beans, 34s to 36s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and York, 38s to 40s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 55s. *in Bond*—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 24s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 32s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has gone off steadily, at full prices; but, in all other kinds of seeds, exceedingly little has been passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempeed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per 100 lb of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 41s to 42s 10s; ditto foreign, 47s to 48s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46s per ton; canary, 65s to 68s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 5½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 9d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 29s 2d; beans, 27s 4d; peas, 29s 10d.

Imperial Average of Six weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 10d; barley, 28s 1d; oats, 17s 5d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 26s 7d; peas, 28s 5d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 6d; barley, 9s 6d; oats, 8s 6d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 12s 6d.

Tea.—At public sale on Tuesday, 10,860 packages of tea were offered, out of which 3000 were disposed of at about previous rates. About 1,200,000 pounds have been imported this week. The private contract demand is steady at full prices.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar admissible for home consumption are very dull of sale, and a further decline of 6d per cwt. has taken place in the quotations.

Coffee.—This market still remains inactive, yet prices remain about stationary.

Spices.—Very little has been doing in this market at late rates.

Tallow.—The demand continues very full, with a large supply on offer, and prices are given at 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempeed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 12s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per 100 lb of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 41s to 42s 10s; ditto foreign, 47s to 48s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46s per ton; canary, 65s to 68s per quarter.

Wool.—About 2000 packages of wool have reached the port of London this week, while privately we have had a fair inquiry at full quotations.

Hops.—This market is brisk, and the prices may be called 3s per cwt higher.

Coals.—Tanfield Moor, 15s 6d; Wylam, 15s; Bewicke and Co., 18s 6d; Killingworth, 17s 6d; Lambton, 20s 3d; Adelaide, 20s per ton. Ships arrived, 166.

Smithfield.—Owing to the supplies of fat stock being more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the general demand is heavy, at drooping prices.—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs. to sink the oil.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There has been a large quantity of slaughtered meat on offer this week, while the demand has ruled dull, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The information which we have received from the manufacturing districts since our last publication although actually not unfavourable, still it is not of that cheering description which for some time past we have had the satisfaction to place before our readers. At Manchester in particular some dulness has been occasioned by a slight falling away during the last ten days in the amount of orders which had previously been received for manufactured cotton goods, and fears consequently were beginning to shew themselves amongst the artisans and productive labourers that the late activity in trade has, for the present at all events, reached its maximum. That this activity was the consequence of the increase of demand from our colonies and foreign possessions chiefly we believe little doubt can be entertained, because, excepting for the most valuable descriptions of fancy goods, in the home markets generally, if any improvement at all has been effected, it has been of so much importance as to have produced any influence whatever on the demand for manufactured cotton goods. This, after all, is by far the best channel for the consumption of manufactured goods, and for the payment of fair wages to the productive classes; but, in the present most deplorable state of the agricultural interest, it is utterly impossible that the people can reap the numerous and important advantages which, when agriculture flourishes, the home consumption universally confers on them. When it is considered that the farmers' capital alone invested in their agricultural pursuits has during the last twelve months been deteriorated more than one third, or upwards of several millions sterling, by the fall which has occurred during the same period in the value of all descriptions of agricultural property, little wonder can be entertained at the considerable decrease which now unfortunately exists in the consumption of all descriptions of the necessities of life in the great home markets; but still the renewal of demand for our colonies, foreign possessions, and late conquests in the Indian and Chinese Oceans, has, at all events partly, remedied the commercial and manufacturing evils which have arisen from the very material falling away which circumstances have occasioned not only in the value but likewise in the amount of our internal commerce. Convulsions in trade, however, are the natural consequences of temporary circumstances. They clear the trading atmosphere of numerous obstacles to national prosperity, and although they may be attended by present inconveniences, still their future consequences are always advantageous to the community in general, and in the present instance their results will probably be the same.

In the money market great agitation has prevailed during this week, and at one time Consols were three per cent. lower than they were on Saturday last. Many reasons exist for this depreciation in the value of our national securities, even were it more serious than it actually has been. The chief cause, however, we conceive to be the deficiency which is annually on the increase in the public revenue, and which may mainly be attributed to the want of means amongst the great body of consumers to pay for their varied quantities of tax-paying articles. The falling away in the malt duty to the extent of nine hundred thousand pounds in the financial year ending in the beginning of April last most lamentably exhibits the reduced means of the people, nor can any other remedy be applied to the present unsound and unhealthy state of our finances than the restoration of prosperity to the agricultural and commercial interests, and of remunerating wages to all the productive classes in society. The timid capitalists observe also with some degree of alarm the unsatisfactory state of society in Scotland and in Ireland; and the trading atmosphere of numerous cultural products is better paid for than it has been for twelve months past; and whatever influence, therefore, the present aspect of affairs in these kingdoms may have on the value of the funds, it must disappear with the causes in which it has its origin; for the capital and well-ascertained energy of the British and Irish characters eventually will remove the present obstacles to general prosperity, were they even ten times more weighty than they really are. The state of the weather also creates an unfavourable feeling in the minds of the monied interest. Too much rain has lately fallen, and although it has not actually as yet damaged the crops in the fields, such much injury may be anticipated should a favourable change in it not speedily occur. The idea of another drain on our capital being necessary, in the course of this year, for the payment of foreign food, which a bad crop would render necessary, is no doubt, making an unfavourable impression, even already, on the money market. But we repeat that the coming crops are still unprepared, and that a favourable change in the weather will yet bless the people with abundance of all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life, for the farmers have well performed their duty, although they cannot command the weather. Sympathy with the dealings in the English Stock market has produced similar consequences in the Foreign Stock Exchange and also in the Share market. The business done in the Foreign Section of the London Stock Exchange and in the shares of Joint Stock Banking Establishments, prices generally are lower than they were last week. Spanish Threes are nearly three per cent. lower; and in Dutch Stock, likewise, a considerable fall has occurred. Brazilian Bonds are one pound lower, and in Belgian Stock a similar decline must be noted. London and Birmingham Railway Shares are dull at from £207 to £209 each. Those of the Great Western are also lower, although the transactions in them have been perfectly unimportant. In short, the Money Market has not been in a healthy state during this week; but circumstances, we trust, will arise, before our next publication, which may restore the medium of all our worldly transactions to its wonted state of utility in Commercial, Agricultural, and Stock Exchange operations of all denominations.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, 179½	India Stock, shut
3 per Cent Reduced, 93½	Ditto Bonds, 50
3½ per Cent Consols, shut	Ditto Old Annuities, shut
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100½	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 14d. — pm.
New 5 per Cent, shut	Ditto 2000, 48 pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 48 pm.
Jan. 1860, 12½	Bank Stock for Opening
Oct. 1859, 12½	India Stock for Account
Jan. 1860, 12½	Consols for Account,

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (paid),	Ditto Loan Notes (paid)
Cheltenham and Great Western (pd),	Ditto London and Birmingham ()
Eastern Counties (paid),	Ditto New Shares (paid),
Ditto New (paid),	Ditto London and South Western (£41 6s. 10p) 64½
Ditto Debentures	Manchester and Birmingham (paid),
Great Western (paid),	South Eastern and Dover (2½ paid), 24½
Ditto New Shares (paid),	Ditto Scrip (paid),
Ditto Fifties (paid),	York and North Midland (paid),
London and Brighton (50 paid) 49½	Ditto New Shares (paid),

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 30.—13th Light Dragoons: Surgeon J. Young, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice D. Perston, M.D.

Coldstream Guards. Brevet Col. C. A. F. Bentinck to be Major, vice G. Bowles; Brevet Col. H. Stisted to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bentinck; Lieut. and Capt. J. C. Clithero to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Stisted; Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. T. V. Dawson to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Clithero; L. D. McKinnon to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Dawson.

22nd Foot: Ensign H. G. Bowden to be Lieutenant, vice Coles; J. T. Usher to be Ensign, vice Bowden.—38th: G. Home to be Ensign, vice Wilson; H. A. Porter to be Ensign, vice Gronow.—48th: Major W. Bruce to be Major, vice W. Codd.—51st: Lieut. G. E. Warburton to be Lieut., vice M'Farlane; S. Darling to be Ensign, vice Warburton.—61st: Major H. Burnside to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Forbes; Capt. R. N. Verner to be Major, vice Burnside; Lieut. W. Ward to be Captain, vice Verner.—68th: Ensign A. Tipping to be Lieutenant, vice Jenkinson; P. G. F. A. Stuart to be Ensign, vice Tipping.—71st: Lieut. J. T. English, to be Lieutenant, vice Peel.—72nd: Lieut. L. C. L. Peel to be Lieutenant, vice English.—78th: Lieut. J. W. Collins to be Captain, vice Mitchell; Ensign G. E. Warburton to be Lieutenant, vice Fox; Lieut. G. D. Prettejohn to be Lieutenant, vice Warburton; Lieut. L. P. Bouvier to be Lieutenant; Ensign R. H. Rocks to be Lieutenant, vice Collins; J. Davidson to be Ensign, vice Rocks.—82nd: Ensign O. F. Timmins to be Lieutenant, vice Pratt; C. M. Frazer to be Ensign, vice Timmins.—95th: Lieut. and Adj. C. A. Cobbe to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Rogers.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.: Second Lieut. H. Skinner to be First Lieutenant; E. F. Tranchell to be Second Lieutenant, vice Skinner; Lieut. H. G. Remmett to be Adjutant, vice Cobbe; Quartermaster-Serg. C. Macdonald to be Quartermaster, vice J. Black.

UNATTACHED: Brevet Col. J. Freeth to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. Smith to be Major; Brevet Major A. A. O'Reilly to be Major.

BANKRUPT SUPERSEDED.—E. PARK, New Inn-passage, Clare-market, broker.

BANKRUPT.—J. O. PALMER, Liverpool, music-seller.—H. W. BLACKBURN, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—J. GIBBS, Exeter, tailor.—J. G., and H. ALLEN, Birmingham, drapers.—C. ROBSON, Shotley-bridge, Durham, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—M. ARCHIBALD, Stirling, timber-merchant.—J. P. and A. REID, Glasgow, merchants.—J. RITCHIE, Saltcoats, merchant.—J. MORRIS, Glasgow, glass-maker.—M. P. CRICKSHANK, Pitlochry, Inverness-shire, banker.—J. LIVINGSTONE, Dundee, surgeon.—R. BROWN, Glasgow, baker.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

BANKRUPT.—T. CREEKE, Cambridge, tailor.—G. CASTON, Basingstoke, ironmonger.—J. WEBSTER, Sheffield, printer.—W. A. WHINFIELD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.—E. DICKIN, Tycoch, Denbighshire, grocer.—J. JOHNSON, Anston, Yorkshire, miller.—J. JACKSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, inkkeeper.—J. R. ATKINSON, Caistor, Lincolnshire, wine-merchant.—E. LEYSHON, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, auctioneer.—J. GLASS, Devizes, Wiltshire, coal-merchant.—R. MANSFIELD, Liverpool, coal-dealer.—H. S. HUMPHREYS, Llanilin, Denbighshire, surgeon.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The average price of Brown or Mascovado Sugar, for the week ending May 30, 1843, is 35s. 10d. per cwt., exclusive of the duties of customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

The lady of C. R. Pemberton, Esq., of 37, Eaton-place, of a son, which survived only a few hours.—At Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Penrose, of a son and heir.—At Down Ampney, in Gloucestershire, the wife of Captain Charles Talbot, R.N., of a son.—At Herndon, Kent, the lady of William Peel Croughton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Gordon, R. C. Mellish, Esq., of the Foreign-office, to Mary, only surviving child of Lady Blunt, and the late Richard A. Hamlyn, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Hanover-square, James Boote, Esq., to Maria, widow of Captain B. Grace, Royal Marines.—At Southampton, Andrew Saunders, Esq., of Rating, Hants, to Maria, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Forest, E. I. C.'s service.—At Colney, Herts, Captain G. Temple, Bengal Infantry, to Harriet, daughter of L. Gwynne, Esq., LL.D., of Teignmouth.—At Lambeth, John George Lear, Esq., of Ceylon, to Sophia, daughter of the late T. Morton, Esq., Surgeon to the Forces.

DEATHS.

At Wadhurst Castle, Sussex, the residence of B. Harding, Esq., in her 79th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Thacker, relict of the late Anthony Thacker, Esq., of Upwell, Norfolk.—At Wemyss Hall, Fifeshire, N.B., Margaret Hunter, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel William Lowe Madras Army.—At Leamington, after a short illness, Euphemia, eldest daughter of T. Right Hon. Lord Dorset.—At Kiburn, the Rev. William Hancock, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and for many years the faithful minister of the Episcopal chapel in that place.—At Blackheath, after a short illness, Charles Parr Montagu, Esq., barrister, aged 33, son of Basil Montagu, Esq.—At Guinea, in France, aged 37, Emerita, daughter of Commander Kirby, R.N., died at Bromton-square, Ann, wife of Sir W. W. Montagu, Bart.—At Stephen-green, Dublin, Isabella, daughter of Captain L. V. Smith, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General.—At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Le Blanc.—At Conock Manor, near Devizes, Major-General C. S. Fagan, C.B., Bengal Army.—In Dorset-place, on the 31st of May, Vice-Admiral Keith Shephard, R.N.—On the 26th of May, at the Hague, in the 30th year of his age, Baron Charles de Selby, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King of Denmark, and Danish Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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